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Home Building Off 95 P. C.; Danish Police Flee Land: 27 Indicted in Spy Charge

The World's Day—October 5, 1943

Boston: Home Building Shrinks to 10-Year Low

Home building drops 95 per cent from alst year in Boston to the lowest construction ebb since the bottom of the business depression 10 years ago. [Page 2.]

Launching the Home-Front Pledge Campaign in Massachusetts this week, Governor Saltonstall this noon took oath not to pay more than top legal prices and not to engage in "black-market" purchases. The oath was administered by State OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan.

Checks for $1,000 each were donated to the Salvation Army, Jewish Welfare Board, and Knights of Columbus by the Boston Salvage Committee today. This makes a total of $16,300.42 given to Boston charitable organizations out of receipts from sale of scrap.

In Europe: Danish Police Fleeing to Sweden

Danish policemen in large numbers are fleeing to Sweden along with thousands of Jews to escape arrest by the Germans, Stockholm reported.

Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Premier of Italy, in his first press interview, promised that all former Fascist leaders will be excluded from the new Italian Government, which, he said, would be democratic in character. [Page 6.]

Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham has been appointed British First Sea Lord, succeeding Admiral Sir Dudley Pound.

W. Averell Harriman, newly named United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, has arrived in London and will proceed to Moscow as soon as his nomination is confirmed by the Senate, the Associated Press reports from London.

Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, has arrived in Britain for consultations with the Dominions Office. While in London, he will serve on the British War Cabinet.

Britain will send grain to India to help relieve the famine in Bengal, Lord Woolton, British Minister of Food, reports.

Germany has taken back some of the German-Austrian territory in the region of the Brenner Pass given to Italy after the last war, a Stockholm newspaper states. The provinces of Bolzano, Trento and Belluno are mentioned as included in the transfer.

Nineteen Dutch students were executed after being charged with the slaying of a German officer and several prominent Nazis in recent months, according to a report from Berlin.

In southern Hungary, martial law is in effect in several districts where sabotage and fighting with Partisans have taken place, according to word reaching Sweden.

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the United States War Production Board, had arrived in Cairo from England. James M. Landis, newly designated United States Director of Economic Operations in the Middle East, also reached the Egyptian capital.

Washington: 27 Indicted in Nazi Spy Charge

An indictment charging the German-American Vocational League, Inc., one subsidiary, and 27 officers and members with illegally conspiring to act as Nazi agents without proper notification to the United States Government was returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Newark, N. J., Attorney General Francis Biddle announced. [Page 9.]

John J. Caldwell of Kentucky was nominated by President Roosevelt to be United States Minister to Ethiopia. Mr. Caldwell has been serving as Acting Minister Resident and Consul General in Ethiopia.

President Roosevelt disclosed that the War Department has decided that "volunteers of the aircraft warning service will no longer man observation posts 24 hours a day."

Senator Ball (R) of Minnesota said he is convinced that the United States, British, and Russian Foreign Ministers will devote major attention at their forthcoming conference to the maintenance of Europe's future peace and urged his colleagues to make the Senate's attitude on postwar policies clear at once.

Gen. George C. Marshall said that legislation delaying the drafting of fathers 30 years old and over until after younger ones were taken would "threaten the orderly flow of the nation's military manpower" and "hinder its effective utilization." General Marshall's attack was aimed at an amendment offered by Senator Taft as a substitute for the pending bill by Senator Wheeler to give a blanket deferment to pre-Pearl Harbor fathers until Jan. 1.

Merchant-ship production in September was "disappointing," with a total of only 160 vessels delivered compared with 164 in August, Rear Admiral Harold L. Vickery said.

The Administration's $10,500,000,000 tax program was as good as scrapped as the House Ways and Means Committee began drafting a revenue measure of its own which may yield only half as much. Representative Doughton (D) of North Carolina, leading Congressional tax authority, termed the Treasury's proposal "ambitious" and in some respects "indefensible."

Penalties for dealers in new automobiles who refuse to sell cars to holders of ration certificates on a first-come-first-served basis were announced by the Office of Price Administration.

A sharp reduction or elimination of rationing point values for beef was proposed by the Republican Food Study Committee, which said that more cattle than ever are being slaughtered.

With more than $17,384,000,000 already subscribed in the Third War Loan, the Treasury announced plans to offer $3,000,000,000 in additional securities to banks, which were barred from participation in the Third War Loan drive which closed Oct. 2 with its $15,000,000,000 goal far overtopped.

National: Drive for Quality War Work Goes On

Senator Harry S. Truman, Chairman of the special Senate Committee Investigating the War Program, speaking in Shenandoah, Iowa, said the Army had confirmed the Committee's findings on construction and inspection of airplane engines, and he pledged that the fight for quality production of war material would continue.

The State Department separated the German and Italian internees who had been held at the Ingleside Hotel near Staunton, Va., since shortly after the invasion of North Africa. The 19 Italian diplomats were moved by bus to Shenvalee Hotel at New Market.

Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister and anti-Fascist leader, has left New York for Italy, it was announced at the Town Hall Club, where a paper of his was read in a round-table discussion.

Americas: Roosevelt Name Urged for Schools

The Inter-American Education Conference adopted a recommendation that one school in each Latin-American country be named after President Roosevelt. The Conference includes ministers and directors of education of 21 American republics.

Carlos Lozano y Lozano, Colombia's Minister of Education, has been designated by President Alfonso Lopez as Foreign Minister to succeed Gabriel Turbay, who resigned on Sept. 22.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

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Weather Reports

Cool with Frost

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 6:49 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 6:14 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 6:48 p. m. and ends Thursday at 6:18 a. m.

Roosevelt Sees Further Cut In Cost of Living

In message to A. F. of L. the President forecasts good deal of success in the roll back of prices.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt forecast "a good deal of success in the roll back of prices which will stabilize and reduce the cost of living in essentials" in a message today to the American Federation of Labor convention now in session here.

The President also bespoke the use of voluntary methods in dealing with labor, an emphasis which A. F. of L. leaders at once picked up because of their opposition to national service legislation or similar compulsions.

"In this free country we are proving ourselves able to do voluntarily," Mr. Roosevelt said, "all that is necessary for the support of the great war effort and to stand back of the brave men who go into combat."

No Strike Policy

Co-operation of American labor "in a no-strike policy and in the stabilization of wages to steady our economy" were also stressed by the President. He asked the continued help of the labor federation "in all aspects of the war effort and in the effort to stabilize the domestic economy." He told the A. F. of L. the informed co-operation of all its members was needed.

Applauding as splendid the task that has been done by American wage earners in turning out the munitions and implements of war, the President continued:

"The battle of production is being won in every shipyard, machine shop, factory and construction outfit in this country, and the skill, speed and adaptability of American working men and women have made possible the outfitting and equipment of our military forces in record time.

"The participation of the wage earners of this country not only in the production drive, but in the support of the war effort by the purchase of war bonds, both out of union treasuries and out of personal subscriptions, is one of the items of American life of which we are very proud. . . .

More and More

"And while I express my gratification for what you have done in the past, I know that you will share with me the expectation and the challenge that American labor will do more and more until every necessity is met, until every battle is fought, until the victory is won and the peace established.

"Increasing efforts to maintain present production levels and to increase them in some instances are necessary.

"The working people will be asked to continue to support the war effort by lending their money and by making sacrifices and modifying their personal habits. These sacrifices all groups in the community are making."

At the finish of the reading of the President's message, President William Green immediately singled out his references to volun-

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Allied Airmen Strike Brenner Pass; British Force on Cos Hard-Pressed; Tide Runs High Against Big Tax Bill

Demand for sales tax voiced in Congress as Treasury plan gets a cool reception.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 — Congressmen shuddered over the size of the proposed New Deal tax program today, and in many quarters it was believed to be doomed, 24 hours after it was submitted.

Opening a drive for a sales tax, M. L. Seidman, Chairman of the Taxation Committee of the New York Board of Trade, objected that such a proposal had been left out of the Treasury recommendations and constituted "the major weakness" of the plan.

"If ever a Federal sales tax is justified," he said, "now is the time. I propose for the duration a 10 per cent Victory sales tax on all sales to the ultimate consumer. I estimate that such a tax would yield an annual revenue of $6,000,000,000. I would allow no exemptions."

Representative A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia, propounded a series of questions to Mr. Seidman, sympathetic to the sales tax plan and evidently indicating a tendency of the Committee to proceed in that direction. The witness agreed that a sales tax bears disproportionately upon those least able to pay.

"While that is normally true," he added, "such a tax today would supplement a stiff income tax which already more than takes care of those who are better able to pay. It would be paid by all in proportion to what they spend."

Doughton Critical

Meanwhile the House Ways and Means Committee's reaction to the initial Treasury proposals was markedly cool.

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, spoke for many of his committee members when he said:

"I don't see how we can make the full increases requested either in individual, corporation, or excise taxes.

"I think that some of the increases recommended are utterly indefensible, picking out a few articles that are already taxed excessively high and imposing on these articles greatly increased rates leaving without any tax whatever other articles which cannot be classified as necessities."

He added that "any benefit which might arise from the effect of the Treasury plan in curbing inflation would be more than offset by such unbearably increased burdens, which may well have a tendency to break down the morale of the taxpayers.

"I feel that it would be too much to expect the people to carry on

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Associated Press from French Army Photo via Signal Corps Radiophoto

French Troops March In

Marching inland from their landing at the Port of Ajaccio on Corsica in the Mediterranean, fully equipped French troops take over the strategic former French possession. They joined local guerrilla units in the battle against remaining German garrisons. This is the first picture of French troops on Corsica.

The Spotlight on Russia

Monitor Reports on Diplomatic Moves

Washington

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 — Preparations for the coming three-power political conference between the United States, Britain, and Russia are going forward in an increasingly cordial climate.

The current exchange of letters between President Roosevelt and Andrei A. Gromyko, new Soviet Ambassador succeeding Maxim Litvinoff, testifies to the improved atmosphere in the relations between Moscow and Washington.

Ambassador Gromyko, in presenting his credentials to the White House yesterday, made his remarks in behalf of Russo-American collaboration much more explicit and outspoken than protocol required. He dealt frankly with subjects—such as the extent of American Lend-Lease aid—which heretofore have been considered somewhat controversial.

It seemed evident that Mr. Gromyko was himself taking pains to contribute to the mood of friendliness and trust which must prevail if the tripartite meeting of the Foreign Ministers is to succeed.

Six Significant Remarks

The Ambassador made at least six statements of more than casual significance during the course of his remarks.

He stated that the further development of "friendly relations and closest collaboration" between the Soviet and American peoples "constitute the unswerving desire and aspiration of my Government."

He cited American Lend-Lease aid as being "substantial, material support in the form of airplanes, tanks, guns, and other military material, and also foodstuffs."

He affirmed that the Soviet Government and the Soviet people feel "warm gratitude to the whole American people."

He volunteered the view that the armed forces of the Allies, including those of the United States, are "taking an increasingly greater part in our common struggle against Hitlerite Germany," and he emphasized the "remarkable successes" of Anglo-American arms in North Africa, in Sicily, and in Italy.

Second Front Muted

He muted the Russian demand for an immediate second front in Western Europe by saying only that for the delivery of the final blow upon the enemy, "exertion of the total strength of our countries and also of all the United Nations will be required."

He was confident that "the present joint struggle . . . will bring

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Britain plans postwar role as U. S.-Soviet bridgehead: Page 7.

Turkey

By Dr. Kurd Albu
Former Legal Counselor of the Turkish Government
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The consultation of Lawrence Steinhardt, United States Ambassador in Ankara, Turkey, with high officials in the State Department in Washington has brought Turkish policy again into the spotlight of speculation.

Several weeks have passed since Turkish statesmen decided to stick to the obligations resulting from the alliance with Great Britain, but to remain neutral as long as vital Turkish interests in the Mediterranean were not involved. According to previous London reports, the Turks were expected to enter the war as soon as the passage through the Mediterranean was secure against enemy attacks and the Russian steam roller had reached the Dnieper River.

Both events have occurred. Moreover, the Allies have occupied and are fighting to hold two key islands of the Dodecanese, Leros, and Cos, both important air bases (Leros also is a well-fortified naval base), and the Isle of Samos situated directly in front of the Anatolian Coast, only 42 miles from Smyrna.

Attack on Greece Likely

Furthermore, Allied attacks against Rhodes, Crete, and other Nazi-occupied Aegean islands, and finally against the Greek mainland are to be expected.

What will be the Turkish reaction? Is Turkish participation in the war desired by all the Allied nations?

It cannot be denied that certain

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Poland

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 5—The imminence of Anglo-American-Russian talks has brought the Russo-Polish dispute about frontiers into the foreground of the political scene.

While the question long has been regarded in British circles as primarily a matter for the two states immediately concerned, namely Poland and Russia, it is obvious that as Russian armies advance to westward bases the United Nations setup inevitably is jeopardized unless means of settling the dispute between two of its members can be devised.

Moreover if a workable system is adopted in settling this particular issue it can serve as a pattern and precedent for settling other similar issues which will present themselves for solution as one country after another is rescued from the tyrants' clutches.

Conversely, if the United Nations fail to devise such a system and leave this dispute to the sole arbitrament of force they may seriously impair the prospect of any lasting peace being established when the Axis is defeated.

Vital to Postwar World

Whether the result of the forthcoming meeting is positive or negative in respect to Russo-Polish affairs is therefore a question fraught with vital consequences for the postwar world.

After the Poles under Marshal Joseph Pilsudski drove the Russians back from the gates of Warsaw during the confused fighting which followed the close of World War I, the two sides negotiated

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

High Butter Points Declared Strangling the Meat Market

Separation of butter from the meat rationing program was sought today by the Massachusetts State Labor Advisory Committee of the Office of Price Administration.

"This would seem to us highly desirable," the group pointed out, "so that the present butter shortage would not affect the availability of families to buy meat."

The meat situation locally, although not back to normal by any means, has definitely improved, and to such an extent in some cases that—with butter at 16 points a pound—the possibility looms that large quantities of meat may spoil through lack among consumers of enough points to buy it.

Meantime, Boston's butter supply, while continuing extremely light, has not yet reached a point where restaurants generally have been forced to omit it with luncheons, as has been the case in New York City.

Portions Cut

"In many instances, portions have been cut down, and, in a few cases, where no butter was available, it was necessary to omit it entirely for a day or two. But, in general, Bay State restaurants are making every possible effort to continue supplying butter to customers," said John W. Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association.

The State Labor Advisory Committee of the OPA, representing hundreds of thousands of members of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Railroad Brotherhood in the Bay State, addressed letters jointly to Samuel W. Tator, Federal Milk Marketing Administrator for the Greater Boston area; Marvin Jones, Federal Food Administrator; and to Prentiss Brown, Administrator of the OPA.

"We believe that all necessary war requirements must, of course, be met in the first instance," the group declared in the letter to Mr. Tator, adding that "the Government must take all necessary steps to provide as much butter supply as possible.

"This would require, it seems to us, a subsidy program if it is necessary to maintain increased butter production, as well as diligent efforts by the Government to ensure that butter is not being withheld from the market by short-sighted and selfish interests.

Information Sought

"We will appreciate hearing from you," the letter continued, "the reasons for the butter shortage and the plans the Government may have toward increasing butter supplies for the public."

Copies of this letter, and one of

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Postscript on Naples?

DETROIT, Oct. 5 (AP) — Mrs. Mark W. Clark wonders if a birthday gift from her warrior-husband, promised in advance and delivered well ahead of time, might not have a postscript or two.

That gift was Naples, which fell to Lieutenant General Clark and his Fifth Army Oct. 1. But let Mrs. Clark tell the story as she disclosed it in a press conference Oct. 2:

"I had a letter from him dated Sept. 21," said Mrs. Clark. "He said, 'I'll take Naples and give it to you for your birthday. What are you going to do with it?'

"The birthday is today and Naples is taken. It looks as though I might have a few other cities to go with it."

Other letters from the General to his wife contained glowing words of praise for the Fifth Army, which he wrote was in "a real battle" from the moment of its landing, and acknowledged its superiority to the enemy in firepower.

Allies Face Huge Problem Of Maintenance at Naples

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Oct. 5—From the ruined condition in which the Germans have left the historic city of Naples, it is becoming clear that the United Nations are face to face with a prodigious problem. German demolitions and other destructive operations have left the Italians helpless. Indeed, all they can give to help in the reconstruction is labor.

Labor is forthcoming satisfactorily, but it is upon the United States and Great Britain that the cumulative burden is going to fall as temporary maintenance supplies in more and more of Italy become their liability.

Authorities say in regard to Naples that they can with Italian co-operation restore the water supply within 15 days, open up the port "very shortly," and improvise a solution to the housing question for inhabitants and troops.

Only the Fringe

But that is touching only a fringe of the problem. There is an immense provisioning problem—to mention only one angle of the situation—since the Germans have taken all stocks away with them and 600,000 Italians are now looking toward the Allies for means of living.

This postulates allotment of a great amount of shipping space which could otherwise be earmarked for the use of troops actually engaged against the Germans. This has to be done at the outset of winter, when Italy's own agricultural production is lowest and the weather bound to aggravate, along communication lines, difficulties already great on account of the ravages of war.

Formerly the Germans had the responsibility of keeping Italy going. Before the war the Nazis sent in a million tons of coal a year and since have had to maintain swollen supply streams of all kinds. Now they are leaving the country so devastated in their rear that maximum delay and difficulty is imposed on the Allies as well as maximum drain on United Nations resources.

Delaying Tactics

In short, the Germans are transforming the effects of Italy's unconditional surrender into a weapon of war—a delaying weapon behind the Allies' front line.

The Allies are prepared to meet the new situation. But it is going to canalise a greatly increased proportion of the United Nations' war effort into the Italian theater of the war.

It is true that it is very difficult to put a city or docks completely

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Germans concede loss of Corsica; RAF hits Frankfurt in wake of U. S. Fortresses.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied air armadas from Northest Africa have ranged 700 miles to the Brenner Pass and farther still to Greece. The first expedition was to destroy all roads and bridges around Bolzano, the bottleneck through which the main German supplies flow into Italy. The second was to nail down all German planes that might be sent against the hard-pressed Allied occupying force on the island of Cos and otherwise to destroy subsidiary shipping intended for Italy.

Allied bombers from Foggia, or other airfields in Italy, joined in these raids. Thus while General Montgomery on the East Coast of Italy was hurrying in fresh troops to secure the position at Termoli—won the previous day by his landing party—and while General Clark was advancing slowly northward in the Naples sector, Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz's airmen were making the maximum difficulties for the future resistance of the Kesselring-Rommel forces.

Meanwhile, the situation of the small Allied force on the 23-mile-long island of Cos, just above Rhodes off the Turkish coast, appeared to be precarious. It might have been desperate in view of the strong German landing parties, were it not that the Allies have turned out an overwhelming show of air power—not only over Greece and Cos, but over other German bases in Crete and Rhodes—which may enable the defenders to maintain their hold.

Within a short time, the island of Corsica, 110 miles from the French coast, presumably will be added to available Allied offensive air bases, since Gen. Henri Giraud has officially announced completion of the French occupation of the island.

Other signs of Allied air supremacy came from Germany, where the RAF staged another heavy attack on the ill-starred motor, chemical, and rubber center of Frankfurt only 12 hours after American Flying Fortresses had brought off their daylight precision bombing of the same city. At the same time, following the Allied practice of splitting the defense, a fleet of Lancasters attacked Ludwigshafen and its warplane factories 50 miles to the south.

While in Russia heavy rains have largely stalled the Soviet attempt to gain complete control of the Dnieper River, reports from the South Pacific show that a Japanese attempt to evacuate troops and equipment from Kolombangara in the Solomons was frustrated by United States destroyers. Some 40 barges engaged in the evacuation were sunk and Japanese warships attempting to intervene were driven off.

Italy:

Allied Planes Hit At Nazi Airfields

Powerful Northwest African air armadas—some flying from Italian bases—in a thundering two-ply attack hammered Nazi airfields in Greece and blocked the German reinforcement road into Italy by smashing bridges in the Brenner Pass rail city of Bolzano.

On the land in Italy, American troops who crossed the Calore River drove nine miles southwest of Benevento on Oct. 4 to seize Montesarchio on the lateral road to Naples. Reinforcements were poured into British-held Termoli on the Adriatic.

Liberators and Mitchells pounded at air bases in Greece, supporting the British defense of Cos in the Dodecanese, with the Mitchells making the attack from new bases in Italy itself. It was the first attack on Greece from this theater.

The Brenner Pass feed line from

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Boston Shows 95 P. C. Drop In Home Building in Year

Boston is building new homes for only 160 families this year, a 95 per cent drop from the 1942 construction program and the dullest building year since the bottom of the business depression just 10 years ago.

In releasing this information today the Boston Building Department anticipated an almost complete cessation of home-building operations within the next year if the war continues, despite the tendency of the Federal Government to subsidize housing.

This year's 160 new homes are all of the single or two-family type, a marked contrast to the growing volume of multiple family units introduced into Boston as Federal housing ventures over the last five years. Again, the 160 housing units are contrasted with 1,695 new units built or applied for during 1942, of which only 198 were single family or duplex homes.

All With Private Capital

All of the 160 units this year are being constructed entirely with private capital, another sharp departure from the Federally sponsored housing of the last decade.

On Jan. 1, 1943, the Department estimates that there were 214,398 dwelling units—family quarters including apartment house suites, single and duplex houses—in Boston of which no more than 6 per cent were built in the last 13 years. Meanwhile, Boston's population dropped from the 1930 census of 781,188 to 770,816 people in 1940.

Because of the Federal stimulus, wartime housing has yet to drop to the all-time Boston low of only 25 homes constructed in the First World War year of 1918. But another year of the present war may bring Boston's home building to a complete standstill, the building experts believed.

Virtually all of the 160 homes built or being built in the city this year are said to be in the less than $4,000 price bracket. None will exceed $6,000 in cost. There is no Federally sponsored housing for Boston applied for this year, although the Federal Government built dwelling units for 264 families last year.

Shrinkage Has Been Steady

Shrinkage of new home values has been steady in Boston for several years, the figures reveal. From an aggregate value of $11,354,511 in 1940 and 1941, annual expenditures for new homes dropped to $6,608,300 in 1941, $1,054,800 in 1942, and will drop to something less than $500,000 this year.

From a report released by the Bureau of Industrial Service, New York City, aggregate figures from the entire nation showed that Boston ranked 42nd in the list of 50 leading American cities in the volume of home construction last year, dropping from 35th in the previous two years. This year, Boston is expected to fall almost if not down to last place in this category.

People who bought new homes in Boston last year paid $35.18 more per person than those who bought in 1941. This means a price rise of 3.8 per cent in housing. This year, the price increase is pushed up to 5 per cent.

Sponsors of Social Security

By a Staff Photographer

Key Figures in Government and Labor at A. F. of L. Sessions

Left to right—G. M. Bugniazet, Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and one of the three members of the A. F. of L. committee on social security which fashioned the extensive Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security bill now in Congress; Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Arthur Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board. Miss Perkins spoke this morning to the labor convention, Mr. Altmeyer this afternoon.

Care of Youth Is Declared Up To Community

Proposals for solving the problem of juvenile delinquency are generally far too simple to be of any use, in the opinion of Dr. Sherwood Gates, Director of the Recreation Division of the Federal Security Agency. Dr. Gates spoke at the Young Men's Christian Union today before a group of some 200 boys' and girls' workers of Boston.

"The greatest discovery of recent years," declared Dr. Gates, "is, it seems to me, the fact that the human mind, itself, is a social product and that the entire community must be held responsible for whatever that product is." Thus, said Dr. Gates, no one agency nor group of agencies however efficient, can solve the whole problem of juvenile delinquency in a city.

Need Much Love

He declared that young people have four basic needs: Affection, security, recognition, and the opportunity for adventure.

"Young people need a whale of a lot of love," Dr. Gates said. "They need a secure home, secure educational opportunities, and economic security. They very much need recognition, but today civilian young people are robbed of their usual claim to recognition by the fact that their brothers and sisters in uniform are the heroes of the day.

"We have thus far failed to give children between the ages of 13 and 16 any substantial part in the war effort. Beyond letting them collect a little scrap, we have devised no means for letting them share in the fruits of a fruitful work.

"I believe that a good part of the promiscuity on the part of delinquent girls today is traceable to their quest for adventure. Here are these girls uprooted from whatever secure homes they may have had and set down in mushroom, wartime communities filled with uniformed soldiers and sailors, with young boys who are earning almost fabulous salaries, and with little or no parental affection and care. The result is obvious."

Laughs at Curfew Idea

Dr. Gates ridiculed the theory that a curfew in a city was of more than the very slightest use in curbing juvenile delinquency, and added, on the contrary, that it held danger when adults believed that this one measure had taken care of the problem.

After the war, Dr. Gates believes, we shall still have a problem of handling young people which will be of greater proportions than ever. "We must provide them with a life which has tone and zest and adventure comparable to the adventure they have been engaged in.

"A large part of that," Dr. Gates went on, "we shall have to find in the leisure-time activities; and the provisions we make for the leisure time of these returning young people will have to be planned for as meticulously as we now plan for health, nutrition, fire protection, education, or any other of the basic services of a democracy."

Roosevelt Sees Further Cut in Cost of Living

Continued from Page 1

tary labor measures and to food prices.

"You will please note that he emphasized the fact that in his opinion, labor would do voluntarily—I repeat, voluntarily—all that is necessary through the soldiers of production in order to promote the war effort," Mr. Green commented to the convention. "That to me is a strong, outstanding note in this splendid message sent to us by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

Roll Back of Prices

"In addition, he dwelt on another very important subject in which we are tremendously interested, and that is the rolling back of the constantly increasing prices for food and the cost of living generally.

"You will recall that the Congress of the United States passed a law in which it directed that stabilization of wages and stabilization of prices should run parallel; that each should be stabilized by the Administration.

"The facts are that while the War Labor Board has endeavored and has been directing its effort toward the stabilization of wages, those in control of the Price Administration have failed to control prices. Labor knows that prices have been soaring out of all proportion to the standard rates of wages.

"We are happy indeed in that the President has assured us that it is his firm and determined purpose to see to it that these high prices are rolled back. We will stand with him."

Lewis Issue

On the great internal issue of the A. F. of L.—the possible readmission of John L. Lewis and his union—a new turn came into focus today. No flat turndown of Mr. Lewis seemed in prospect.

The unlikelihood of Mr. Lewis and the United Mine Workers returning to the Federation at this convention appeared to deepen. But the manner of the rejection of his application began to take shape.

Reference of his request back to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. was suggested by some of the key leaders of the A. F. of L., and the idea frankly made its appeal to others.

What the sentiment of the Executive Council is will have much to do with determining the outcome, it was granted among the strongest supporters of the Lewis return. The prestige of the Executive Council and the votes its members control are both so great that it is usually the dominant influence on convention action.

Whether there will be a fight on the convention floor looked uncertain today. The question may be settled without a row. The trend may change before the sessions are over, key men said today, but as of this time they forecast "no cold shoulder" for Mr. Lewis.

No strike is justified in the United States today, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, told the convention this morning.

"When men are fighting and suffering and dying that we may have peace and well-being, and when there exists, as at present, fair and proper machinery for settlement of disputes, no strike is justified," Miss Perkins said.

"There are today ample Government facilities for adjustment and settlement of industrial disputes. They should be used by labor and management. I have said this repeatedly and for the most part laber agrees and practices its agreement. What may be wise in peacetime is essential when we are fighting a war for the preservation of all the things free men and women hold dear."

On such work stoppages as occur a wrong emphasis is often placed, the Secretary of Labor added, and blame for the shortcomings of the very few is sometimes visited on the whole labor movement. She reported the official records of the Labor Department as showing the "ratio of man-days lost through strikes for all industry since Pearl Harbor has been only sixteen one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the number worked."

She reported that the United States Department of Labor expected to develop its program of assistance to war plants so that, in individual plants, management and labor could solve their specific problems and meet output schedules with a fully productive work force. "I have only this week asked for more funds for this particular part of our work," she said.

Miss Perkins closed with recommendation of the proposed expansion of the social security system.

Social Security

Action should be taken now to have a comprehensive social security system available at the end of the war, Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, urged in his address to the convention this afternoon. Otherwise, he said, there is grave danger that the postwar period will arrive before a well rounded social security program cauld be put into successful operation.

The proposed tax of 6 per cent on employer and 6 per cent on employee, Mr. Altmeyer pointed to as a force in the fight against inflation and a further means of financing the war.

Extensions of social insurance which he called for—in addition to the present old age and unemployment insurance—were temporary and permanent disability insurance against loss of wages during illness, and hospital and medical or health insurance. In advising enlargement of the coverage of the social security system to groups now exempt, he envisaged its inclusion of "everybody in the United States who is dependent upon his earnings—everybody and his family."

However he granted that insurance against hazards was not in itself enough. "We all agree," he observed, "that real social security must mean, above all, full employment and full production."

Single System

There is no reason why we cannot convert our present social insurances into a single unified, comprehensive system of social insurance, he continued. Such a system would need only one contribution, one report, one record, and one local office to which employers and employees could go to ascertain their rights and duties.

Workers should share with employers the combined costs of all the benefits, the Chairman of the Social Security Board declared. He held this to be sound public policy, as well as in the interests of the insured workers.

Unemployment insurance should be made into a national system instead of a joint Federal-State system as at present, he said. Recommending the abandonment of experience rating, under which employers obtain a reduction in their tax for keeping the same employees at work, he said that there was no statistical evidence to show that experience rating had resulted in any general stabilization of employment.

Present laws should be amended to protect the unemployment insurance rights of men and women in military service and government establishments, he said.

The program he outlined, which is contained in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, he said, would provide only a minimum basic security, would not eliminate poverty but would abolish want, and would not embrace regimentation.

Air Line Seeks Right to Serve All N. E. Points

Permission to serve all of New England with a completely integrated passenger, mail, and express service was asked today of the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington by S. J. Solomon, President of Northeast Airlines.

At a hearing before the CAB Mr. Solomon stated that the helicopter operation, for which Northeast was the first company to file a request for commercial service, was one instrument by which such a service might be made available to over 400 New England communities.

Mr. Solomon further expressed his belief that it was only the duty of an air line to provide the territory which it proposed to serve with complete air transportation facilities.

Northeast, Mr. Solomon stated, was not opposed to the entry of other air carriers into the New England field, but he pointed out that with ten years of experience here Northeast was better able to appreciate the air requirements of New England.

He declared that a carrier should be granted the opportunity to become self-sufficient and to develop into a sustained economic unit in its own field before other carriers were permitted to enter this territory.

Mr. Solomon stated that Northeast was at present making an intensive study of New England's future air transportation needs. The Board granted him permission to include these studies when they were completed.

Captain Cummings Now Heads Dartmouth College's V-12 Unit

War Activities in New England

Dartmouth College's V-12 Unit of the Navy has a new commanding officer, it was announced today. He is Capt. Damon E. Cummings, U. S. N., of the Naval Operating Base, Newport, R. I. Captain Cummings, who succeeds Maj. John Howland, U. S. M. C. R., as head of the nation's largest V-12 Unit, has 36 years of service as a Naval officer behind him and has seen sea and shore duty in many parts of the world.

Graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1907, the Naval War College, and the Army War College, Captain Cummings has served on a dozen ships and has received numerous decorations, including the Navy Cross, the Victory Medal with Star, the American Defense Service Medal, the American Campaign Medal, the Comendo do Avis of Portugal, and the Nicaraguan Medal of Distinction.

At various times in his career he has commanded the United States Ships Dupont, Dubuque (interim command), Shawmut (interim command, Sirius, Utah, and Tennessee. Other Naval vessels on which he has served include the Louisiana, Celtic, Nebraska, Illinois, Arkansas, and Trenton. Shore duties include service at the Boston Navy Yard; the Naval War College; Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, where he was in charge of enlisted training; Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (war plans), and the Naval Operating Base at Newport.

New Navy Program

Opening of a new program for men with specialized industrial training who can qualify as job analysts and evaluation officers in the U. S. Naval Reserve has been announced by the Office of Naval Officer Procurement. Thirty-seven men are needed to be assigned to duty in the Navy Department and throughout shore establishments to analyze and evaluate civilian jobs and advise on recruiting and placement. A degree from an accredited college is desired, plus at least two years of recent responsible experience in job analysis and evaluation work in a recognized industry. Consideration will be given to applicants not having a degree if they have had at least two years of accredited college work and provided they have had at least four years of this type of work at a responsible level.

More Women Needed

Additional New England girls and women are urgently needed to fill stenographic, accounting, and auditing jobs with the Navy Department in Washington, according to an announcement from Navy and Civil Service Commission officials in Boston. Women who can qualify from the New England area will receive indoctrination up to two weeks at First Naval District, during which time they are entitled to full pay. At the conclusion of this indoctrination they will be sent to Washington at Government expense. Such workers are assured of housing reservations, it was pointed out.

Asks Crew Be Cited

Awarded the Silver Star for leadership in the second battle of the Kula Gulf off Kolombangara Island on the night of July 12-13, Commander Benjamin Katz, of Cambridge, Mass., asked that his destroyer crew be given all the credit. Besides being among a task force that sent at least four enemy ships to the bottom and damaging two others, Commander Katz's ship further distinguished itself by aiding in the spectacular rescue of the marooned survivors of the Cruiser Helena on the then occupied Vella Lavella Island. "Three-quarters of my officers and crew are Naval reservists," he said. "We are mighty proud of their performance. The fact that we have gone through some mighty tight places, surviving both torpedo attacks and heavy gunfire without a single casualty or damage to the ship, testifies to their efficiency."

Hold-Up Is Urged in the Plans To Reorganize New Haven R. R.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 5 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad urged in Federal District Court today that no plan for reorganizing the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad be approved until several years after the war.

Henry S. Drinker of Philadelphia, attorney for the Pennsylvania, was one of many attorneys gathered here to argue objections to an Interstate Commerce Commission plan for reorganizing the road, pending before Judge Carroll C. Hincks for approval.

Mr. Drinker said that when reorganization proceedings began eight years ago the Pennsylvania owned 15½ per cent of the New Haven's common stock, but held "considerably less" now.

Opponents of the ICC plan claim that it wipes out the equity of the holders of the common stock, and Mr. Drinker contended that with wartime traffic the road was now earning $13 per share on its stock.

It would be unfair, he argued, to approve the plan at the present time and "nobody would be hurt" if the plan were held in abeyance for several years.

The hearing resumed after Judge Hincks had announced that most of the parties protesting the plan had declined to waive their objections as he had requested informally on September 8.

At that time the Court declared failure to reach an agreement would continue this "morass of litigation" which he estimated had already consumed "over a million dollars" in attorneys fees.

Before proceeding with the reorganization issue, Judge Hincks reserved decision on several petitions presented by the road asking the right to pay semi-annual interest due on the obligations of subsidiaries of the system.

The affected lines included the Danbury and Norwalk railroad, Naugatuck Railroad Company, Housatonic Railroad Company and the New York, Harlem River and Portchester Railroad. The interest aggregates $475,745.

Suspended Sentences, $15,000 in Fines, Are Imposed on 13 Men in Lottery Cases

Fines totaling $15,000, with suspended jail sentences, and one year probation terms, were imposed today on a group of 13 men who pleaded guilty to conspiracy to transport and carry lottery matter interstate, before Judge Arthur D. Healey, in the United States District Court.

The men were arrested at Lynn and Salem by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents last February as part of an extended drive against the operation of lotteries. They pleaded not guilty and were held in heavy bail for trial. Today, they changed their plea to "guilty." The lottery was alleged to have a weekly "take" of more than $31,000.

Michael J. O'Connor, of Lynn, alleged leader of the "ring," was fined $10,000 and given a suspended sentence of one year and one day in the penitentiary.

William H. Davis, of Lynn, alleged business manager, and John H. McShane, of Salem, were each fined $1,000 and given a suspended sentence of a year and a day each.

Samuel R. Barr and George Eagan, both of Lynn, were each fined $500 and given suspended sentences of six months.

Each of the following was fined $250 and was given sentence of six months: James Dinneen, James J. Murray, both of Lynn; Daniel Gallagher, of Springfield and Worcester; Cornelius J. Gearin, of South Norwalk, Conn.; Joseph J. Jacobsky, of Portland, Maine; Arthur J. McKenney, of Dover, N. H.; Smith S. Morrow, of Portsmouth, N. H., and Frank Rocheleau, of Penacook, N. H.

American and British Poets Exchanging Own Readings

Recordings of British and American poets reading their own poetry have become available to a wider audience through an exchange between Harvard and the British Broadcasting Corporation, the University announced today.

The American recordings, made at Harvard, will be used by the BBC for radiocasting purposes, and the British recordings will be used at Harvard for public poetry concerts. The British poets will also be made regularly available to students in the Poetry Room at Widener Library.

Twenty-three British records include readings from their own poems by W. B. Yeats, T. S. Eliot, W. H. Auden, W. H. Davies, James Stephens, Stephen Spender, Herbert Read, C. D. Lewis, Dylan Thomas and Louis MacNiece; lectures by T. S. Eliot, W. B. Yeats, and James Stephens; and poetry readings by V. C. C. Baddeley and Michael Redgrave.

The 25 Harvard records sent to the BBC contain readings of their own verse by Robert P. Tristram Coffin, Robinson Jeffers, David McCord, Theodore Spencer, John Gould Fletcher, Richard Eberhart, John Holmes, Robert Hillyer, and the Irish poet, Oliver St. John Gogarty.

According to the University these recordings are about half of those published by Harvard under the title of "Harvard Vocarium Records," edited by Frederick C. Packard, Jr., Associate Professor of Public Speaking. The Harvard Poetry Room collection of several hundred records has been developed under the supervision of Dr. Packard. The collection also includes extensive readings of famous passages in English and Latin literature.

Among the notable voices recorded in the collection are those of all the Presidents of the United States, beginning with Theodore Roosevelt; William E. Gladstone, Sarah Bernhardt, P. T. Barnum, Ellen Terry, Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern, James Whitcomb Riley, Edwin Booth, John Masefield, William Gillette, Florence Nightingale, William Jennings Bryan, Charles W. Eliot and A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, and a number of Harvard professors. A complete recording of the Harvard tercentenary is also included.

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Lady Dixon Brings Cheery Message To Kin of Men in Southwest Pacific

Wives and mothers of United States servicemen stationed in the Southwest Pacific were especially pleased yesterday to be able to exchange a few words with Lady Dixon, wife of the Australian Minister to the United States. When she first arrived in this country over a year ago, Lady Dixon brought numerous messages to families in the United States from soldiers and nurses serving in Australia.

Yesterday, she assured many a guest at the Anzac Club tea at the Hotel Vendome that Australian housewives are doing their best to make United States servicemen feel at home. She was pleased to be told that according to letters received from "down under" her countrywomen are succeeding admirably.

Asked about her own children, she said that the two youngest, Betty and Anne, are attending school in Washington. She admitted that the thing the girls miss most is the outdoor life of which they had so much more at home.

Sir Owen and Lady Dixon were guests of honor at the opening of the redecorated Anzac Club of Boston, which serves as off-duty headquarters for Australian and New Zealand servicemen in Boston. The occasion was commemorated by the presentation of a plaque with this inscription: "The United-Car Fastener Corporation of Boston, in behalf of its subsidiary, the Carr Fastener Company, Ltd., of Adelaide, South Australia, bids you welcome to this Anzac Club." Arthur W. Kimball, President, and Sinclair Weeks, Chairman of the Board, represented the parent company through whose interest the clubrooms have been furnished.

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Dr. Robert Lee Webb

The Rev. Dr. Robert Lee Webb, of Dorchester, who passed on yesterday, had served as Executive Secretary of the Northern Baptist Education Society since 1916 and was former Secretary of Andover Newton Theological School.

A native of Baltimore and son of a Confederate officer, Dr. Webb was schooled in Washington, D. C. He was graduated from Andover Newton Theological School and from the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Dr. Webb held many degrees, including an honorary doctor of divinity degree from Colby College.

Dr. Webb held pastorates in Needham, from 1893 to 1904; Haverhill, from 1904 to 1914; and Battle Creek, Mich., from 1914 to 1916, a period during which he also became Secretary of Andover Newton Theological School, a post he held until 1921. He was Executive Secretary of the Northern Baptist Education Society from 1916 to his passing. He was the author of several books.

Lynn War Plant Workers Lose Gas

Two war workers, employed in the Lynn plant of General Electric Company, were suspended from buying, using, or acquiring gasoline, and another war worker from the same plant was placed on probation at an OPA hearing yesterday by Commissioner Arthur L. Brown for illegal possession of gasoline coupons.

William N. Kelly, 1 Springdale Terrace, Saugus, drew a three months suspension from using gasoline rations, from Oct. 11 to Jan. 11, and, in addition, had his "B" book canceled. OPA investigators said he had purchased eight "C" coupons for $2 from an employee at the General Electric plant and distributed them to his friends.

Samuel Levy, 28 Whiting Street, Lynn, received a six-weeks suspension, from Oct. 5 to Nov. 16, and had his "A" book revoked. He was charged with purchasing four "C" coupons from a fellow employee. OPA investigators said he had used three of the coupons and surrendered the fourth one to them.

Edgar T. Bates, 51 Johnson Avenue, Peabody, had a six weeks' suspension stayed and was placed on probation. He was alleged to have purchased eight "C" coupons from a G. E. employee.

OPA investigators were conducting a thorough check to apprehend "black market" gasoline chiselers, State OPA officials said.

High Butter Points Are Declared Strangling the Local Meat Market

Continued from Page 1

a similar nature to Mr. Jones, were sent to OPA Administrator Prentiss Brown, with a request for his comments.

"The most important element in this situation," the letter to Mr. Brown asserted, "is the fact that butter is included in the meat rationing program. This means that increases in the points charged for butter will undoubtedly reflect itself to some extent on most families in a reduction in the amount of points available for meat. This undoubtedly will lower the nutritional and food standards of these families," the letter continued.

All three letters were signed for the Committee by Robert A. Babcock, Chairman; Howard H. Litchfield, Co-Chairman; and James H. Durkin, Secretary.

Among the difficulties faced by Massachusetts restaurants during the butter shortage is the fact that not only must they post notices to the effect that oleomargarine or other butter substitutes are used, but they are prohibited by State law from coloring the oleo.

"This makes it almost impossible to use it, as one might well do at home," said Mr. Stokes, who readily agreed that customers should be informed when butter substitutes were used.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cool with Frost

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool tonight. Frost except in the downtown area; continued cool Wednesday morning; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Slightly cooler tonight with light rain in north and extreme east portions; continued cool Wednesday morning.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Continued cool tonight and Wednesday morning.

Massachusetts: Cooler in the Cape Cod region with frost in all sections tonight; continued cool Wednesday morning.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Continued cool tonight and Wednesday morning with frost tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:10 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 4:47 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

Pledge War on 'Black Markets'

By a Staff Photographer

State and OPA Fight Raised Living Expenses

Governor Saltonstall today launched the Home Front Campaign in Massachusetts, and jointly, with Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Administrator, left, and Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator, right, took a pledge to co-operate in stamping out "black markets" and to reduce the cost of living.

Style Show to Aid Recruiting of WAC

Ceremonies at the State House Thursday will forward the current drive for recruits in the Women's Army Corps, it was learned today.

A style show for some 1,000 members of the Governors Committee on the All-State WAC Recruiting Campaign will be accompanied by the WAC band from Daytona Beach, Fla. A group of recruits will be sworn in, the first of the Massachusetts company now forming.

Mary H. Ward is Chairman of the Governors Committee, and State Representative Leslie B. Cutler is Vice-Chairman.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in the church edifice, Massachusetts Avenue and Waterhouse Street, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Britain and U. S. Discuss Part in Postwar Shipping

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Britain and the United States have begun preliminary discussions looking to the friendly postwar allocation of the vast and potentially competitive merchant ship armadas now sliding from wartime shipyards in the two nations.

These initial talks have begun under a clear dictum to British shipbuilders, delivered by a high United States official, Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery of the Maritime Commission, that it intends to remain a maritime nation after the war, whether the British choose to co-operate or not.

Present indications are that, with the United States constructing 10 "permanent type" merchant vessels to every one that British shipyards build, the British will be willing to co-operate. The expectation is that President Roosevelt's comment regarding the settlement of postwar airline controversies will apply also to the shipping rivalry — that "everything will work out all right."

September Proved Disappointing

Meanwhile, formal shipbuilding and aircraft production reports for September showed that, while officials had anticipated the month would set a shipbuilding record, not more than 160 vessels, or four fewer than August, were constructed, while September aircraft figures were "about the same" as for August when 7,612 planes were turned out. In each case, shifts in production to new types were a partial reason.

Just back from a production survey of British shipyards, Admiral Vickery told his first news conference yesterday that he had spoken plainly regarding America's shipping future to a group of top British shipbuilders at a luncheon given by the British Ministry of Shipping.

"I told them we have become a maritime nation and that we intend to stay one," he said. "I said we would do it by co-operation, but if they didn't want to co-operate we'd do it anyway."

Admiral Vickery said the British made several suggestions about postwar shipping and that he in turn made certain informal proposals and that the British indicated a willingness to co-operate. He declined to describe these proposals, remarking that international discussions were the province of the State Department.

Skilled Pay Differences

Nor did he say how the United States proposed to compete evenly with low British labor costs, indicated by his statistical assertion that the average American shipbuilding laborer took home a pay check which was 2½ to 3 times the average British shipworker's pay check.

Admiral Vickery reported a "disappointing" merchant shipbuilding record in September, with production gauged both by deadweight tons and number of ships declining for the first time this year. Output was 160 ships totaling 1,652,651 deadweight tons while the September goal was to have been 170 ships of more than 1,700,000 tons.

He expressed confidence, however, that despite this setback, the 1943 goal of 19,000,000 deadweight tons would be achieved.

As reasons for the slackening production Admiral Vickery listed:

Some Reasons

1. Conversion, at several yards, to production of military-type vessels, including landing boats. Other conversions from Liberty Ships to the faster, bigger C-2's or to tankers. One North Carolina yard in converting to bigger ships necessarily had nine ways wholly out of production for this month.

2. Personnel matters, including a three-day strike on one shipyard, and lowered morale due to poor management in several yards. West Coast shipyards are the best producers, Admiral Vickery said, with East Coast yards running second, and Gulf Coast yards third; New England yards were in the lower brackets too.

"The brightest spot in production during the month was the astounding record of the 11-way Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation's Portland, Oregon, yard managed by Edgar Kaiser," Admiral Vickery said. "In August, this yard broke all existing productivity records by delivering 18 ships. In September, this record was smashed to smithereens when management and labor put on a drive that resulted in the delivery of 24 vessels with steam up and hold open, ready for cargo. This record also was accomplished with the lowest man-hour cost in history."

Shift in Plane Program

Meanwhile aircraft officials were reporting that important shifts in the nation's plane production program had prevented aircraft output from climbing to a hoped-for 8,000-a-month level in September. Because the repercussions are likely to carry over into October, it was doubted that the goal figure could be attained this month either, although officials said the changeovers, should facilitate a production speedup in subsequent months.

Production changes called for by current schedules are of three types:

1. Designs are being altered in the light of combat experience, requiring changes in tools for each model.

2. Schedules are adjusted to step up production of the most urgently needed types, including a greater proportion of heavier and more difficult types of airplanes, among them the advanced "flying forts."

3. Production of some obsolete types is finally being halted, with manufacturers being asked to switch to preferred types.

A Comparison of Methods

Reporting on other observations made during his British tour, Admiral Vickery disclosed that despite American mass-production methods, British yards are producing ships in fewer manhours on the average. This is due (1) to the blackout which compels a one-shift schedule, resulting in greater efficiency and (2) with Britain short on manpower, every man is employed on actual ship construction while in American yards a percentage of men are working on safety, labor relations and such worker comforts as gasoline and tire servicing and bond-drive selling.

Many more women are employed in American shipyards, but while this increases absenteeism, it has not produced a noticeable loss of efficiency.

The United States is now building as many ships in one month as British yards turn out in a full year, Admiral Vickery estimated, or about 1,500,000 deadweight tons.

Britain has significantly been concentrating on well-built, large and fast ships which could engage in commercial competition after the war, while the United States has been putting emphasis on such strictly emergency vessels as the Liberty Ships. Even so, America's over-all program is so much greater that the United States is producing about 10 times as many ships even of the "competitive" types as are the British.

Nazi Output Seen As Not Crushed Yet

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Oct. 5 (AP)—Representative Will Rogers Jr., home from a seven weeks' visit to England and Ireland, said we cannot assume Germany's production has been crushed by British and American bombing raids.

Mr. Rogers told newsmen that regardless of the devastation disclosed in the pictures of bombed areas, Germany is moving plants to the front to minimize transportation difficulties and taking others inland to avoid bombs. A stronger Nazi defense, he added, "has been paying off in the last few months."

Camp Fire Girls Keep Busy

Dispatch Pioneer Press

The Present and the Future

Upper: One feature of the St. Paul (Minn.) Horizon Club girls' "World Horizons" project work was a party at which Chinese and Czechoslovakian guests shown here told their Camp Fire Hostesses of life in their countries, in preparation for their visits in the "air age" following the war. Lower: Equipped with the thoroughgoing child-care course offered in their groups, these Camp Fire Girls of Dallas, Texas, have been aiding in day nurseries which care for the children of war-working mothers.

Urging Service by Sharing, Camp Fire Girls Seek Recruits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Be a Camp Fire Girl and "Serve by Sharing," is being urged on girls between the age of seven and 18 all over the United States. The organization's "Thriftee" program began its annual membership drive Oct. 3.

With about 350,000 members, Camp Fire Girls, from commander to private, seek to enlist one new member for every present member.

Imaginatively conceived to dramatize girl action on the home front when the nation is at war, the "Thriftees" move under assignment of seven company commanders. These are Capt. Sally Savage Capt. Rosie Ration, Capt. Connie Clothes-Care, Capt. Susie Save-health, Capt. Hattie Harvest, Capt. Merrie Morale, and Capt. Winnie Warbond. The newcomer in this line-up, which functioned similarly last year under the heading of "Serve by Saving," is Capt. Merrie Morale.

"Captain Merrie realizes the important part 'fun' has always played in the lives of America's young people," a spokesman for the organization said, "and doesn't want the Camp Fire Girls to forget to have fun themselves or to bring it to others. She stresses giving parties for newcomers, of which there are so many in all war working communities now, with salvagable scrap as admission; she has grand ideas for family fun now, when the family needs to be knit more closely together to counteract the influences pulling it apart. She suggests, too, that Camp Fire Girls give at least six hours of service in bringing pleasure to servicemen, children or the handicapped."

Price-Booklet Project

One of the new projects this year will find Camp Fire Girls, their mothers and friends, going to food stores armed with Office of Price Administration price booklets made by the girls in order that they may be familiar with ceiling prices and never knowingly aid black market operations. Capt. Rosie Ration symbolizes the inspiration for this division.

Camp Fire Girls are helping with the harvest, canning and storing of food. They are repairing and remodeling their own clothes, learning how to shop and budget wisely, making receptacles for salvage collections for their neighborhood; practicing approved methods of safety, first aid, child care and taking part in war bond drives by buying, speaking, helping with rallies or making posters.

The Horizon Club for older Camp Fire Girls has devoted itself to more mature activities, among which were undertaking a study of the world beyond America and postwar possibilities. The Mei-Ling Horizon Club Chapter of Staten Island had an interview with Mme. Chiang Kai-shek when they presented her with a pledge of continued aid to China's young people.

Outstanding Work Everywhere

A check-up on what Camp Fire Girls have done in their various areas would highlight the fact that in Kimberly, Idaho, they canned 53 quarts of applesauce and presented it to the Old Folks' Home; in Atlanta, Ga., they staged an effective fire drill, demonstrating how to escape safely from a burning building; in Kansas City, Kan., they collected 700 pounds of needed buttons for the Red Cross; in Long Beach, Calif., they sold $10,000 worth of War Bonds and stamps in one day; in Minneapolis, Minn.; Trenton, N. J.; Portland, Ore.; Boston, Mass.; North Weymouth, Mass.; Bell, Calif., they did outstanding work in a project showing an understanding of the "Air Age of Tomorrow," how to live in it and what to expect of other peoples.

All of these activities and many more, Camp Fire leaders feel, are one answer to the delinquency problem. Camp Fire Girls, wearing the red, white and blue "Service for Victory" arm bands, to which they are entitled after giving 10 hours of war and community service, plan to keep busy "sharing" their fun and the fruit of labor.

House Group Now for More Allotments

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—In a sudden reversal of sentiment, members of the House Military Affairs Committee took a firm stand today for sharp increases in allowances and allotments for dependents of service men of enlisted grade.

A subcommittee polishing up legislation to increase present benefits by approximately 10 per cent reported an unofficial poll indicated virtual unanimous accord for a scale of $70 to $75 monthly for a wife with one child, with $20 extra for each additional child.

A Senate bill passed last July would provide $68 for a wife and one child and $11 for each additional child, and when House hearings began a week ago Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, chairman, indicated that was acceptable to his colleagues.

Subcommittee members now report, however, that the hearings have convinced them the Senate figures are inadequate and do not reflect increased costs of living.

Father-Draft Issue Nears Conclusion

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Senate shifted from the debate to the action stage on the father-draft issue today with leaders counting on deciding this question once and for all this week.

Administration chieftains decided to call up in succession several substitutes for the Wheeler bill which would have postponed until Jan. 1 drafting of prewar fathers.

It was not made clear that a straight-out vote on the Wheeler measure itself ever may be taken though the outspoken Montana Democrat who sponsored it may find a way to bring that about, parliamentarily. Passage of a substitute technically would constitute a defeat of the original bill by simply rewriting it in entirety.

Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, majority leader, decided to call up first an Administration-supported revision of a proposal by Senator Joseph W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina designed to steer able-bodied Government workers into the armed forces.

Offered as a substitute for the Wheeler bill, the Bailey amendment was still undergoing revision today.

"I understand, however, that insofar as it affects civilian workers on the federal pay roll, it is as strong as ever," Senator Bailey said. As originally offered, the Bailey amendment would prohibit federal employment for able-bodied, draft-age non-fathers except where their services are indispensable.

A second section, designed to prohibit noncombat duty in Washington for nonfathers of draft age holding Army and Navy commissions, unless their services are indispensable, may be abandoned entirely.

A proposal by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio to delay drafting of fathers 30 and over until younger ones have been taken, may be taken up next.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief-of-Staff, wrote Chairman Reynolds (D) of North Carolina of the military committee that Taft's proposal "is unsound."

Its effect, he said, would be to give the armed forces young men until Feb. 1 and thereafter a combination of men over 30 and youngsters reaching 18—not a fair and average cross section of age and physical condition.

Senator Taft called General Marshall's satement nonsense. Stronger words came from Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Colorado who declared in a speech that the Army and Navy heads were "the greatest wastrels in the most wasteful nation of all history."

Senator Johnson charged the leaders of the armed forces were "wasting" the nation's resources. If inductions would halt now, he declared, there still would be 2,700,000 men in uniform in this country at the end of the next calendar year, unable to be transported to the war zones.

1,766,000 Trainees In U. S. Home Areas

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 5

The Army disclosed to the Senate yesterday that it had 1,766,000 enlisted men in the United States with from one to three years of training.

Why Not Sinkwich?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska told the Senate he thought the armed forces ought to be able to "find a place" in which they could use Frankie Sinkwich, Detroit professional football star, who was released from the Marines recently for physical disabilities.

Arguing that many men with physical defects could be used in limited service, cutting down the number of fathers who might be drafted, Wherry mentioned Mr. Sinkwich as an example.

"What's the matter with him?" demanded the Nebraska Senator. "Haven't we got a place for him? Can't he take the place of some man we can send across the water?"

Whiskers Retreating On Self-Service Attack

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 5 (AP)—D. D. Bradshaw, tired of whittling away on a line of customers without ever reaching the end, hung up a "haircuts only" sign in his barber shop.

Customers seeking shaves step to the mirror, use Bradshaw-owned equipment and whack off their own whiskers.

Former price of a shave: 40 cents, new self-service special: a quarter.

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Both contain all the necessary dry ingredients.

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BACK THE ATTACK! BUY U. S. WAR BONDS

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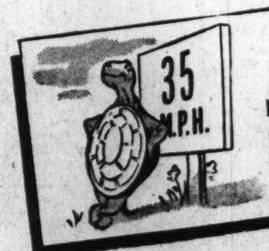

5 KEEP YOUR CAR SERVICED FOR SLOWER DRIVING

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'Another Love Story'—Plays and Players—Benson Etchings on Exhibition

New Comedy by Lonsdale Comes to the Colonial

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Another Love Story," Frederick Lonsdale's new play, which came to the Colonial last evening for a brief visit on its way to New York, is an extremely sophiscated comedy set in an atmosphere of elegant decadence. It is peopled with characters who are too artificial to be interesting as human beings and not sufficiently brilliant to be genuinely amusing as a playwright's puppets.

To be sure, Mr. Lonsdale, who has had long practice in the writing of comedies, is skillful in putting together satirical phrases. And Louis Lotito, who has produced the play, has gathered such able actors as Roland Young, Arthur Margetson, and Philip Ober, with Margaret Lindsay of the movies, Doris Dalton, Augusta Dabney, and Jane Cotter for the principal feminine roles. But though the performances in general add to the play there remains an air of too obvious contrivance in the situations and too great an abundance of talk.

♪ ♪ ♪

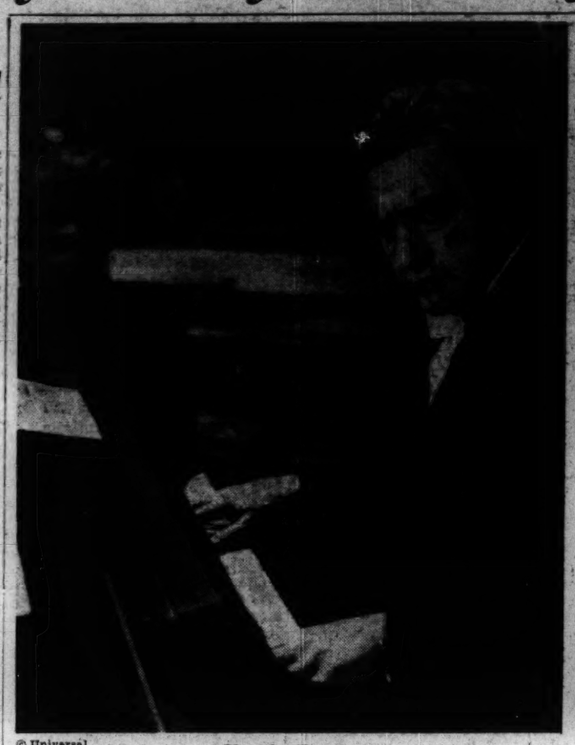
The scene is set in the prosperous home of Mrs. Williams Browne, somewhere presumably in the vicinity of New York. The time of the play, like the setting, is vague. It seems to have no connection with the world we know around us. Except for the modern costumes and speech, it might have stemmed back to the ribald days of Restoration comedy or to the 1920's, when both leisure and money were abundant.

A triple set of complications has been provided. Mrs. Browne, faced by the determination of her daughter to marry a young man with the reputation of a rake, has summoned her divorced husband, the father of the girl, to meet the problem. Her ex-husband is a worldly artist; her present spouse, stodgy and pompous, irritated at the presence of his predecessor. For a second complication, a young woman whom the daughter's finance had once loved and abandoned, is brought in to confront him. And for a third situation, Mrs. Browne's brother, betrothed to the unattractive daughter of the head of the bank where he is a vice president is also committed to marry his secretary.

Before the evening is over, a bedroom scene is arranged in which it is planned to entrap and expose the fiance. He apparently falls into the snare, but as the curtain falls he manages to turn the tables. In the concluding scene the pairs of lovers are sorted out according to the formula of such plays.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mr. Young does not have so much to do as might have been hoped. There is an unfortunate monotony to his role and considerable innuendo in his dialogue. Mr. Margetson plays the artist with his usual polished precision. Mr. Ober has a likable air but his role presents difficulties. Miss Lindsay, too, has a complicated part as the abandoned young woman who is divided between a desire for revenge and a continuing affection for the man who had left her. Miss Dalton does the conventional part of the mother; Miss Dabney, her daughter, and Jane Cotter the secretary. Henry Mowbray sets forth one of those talkative butlers found only on the stage, who has a weakness for alcohol but still manages to keep his job.



© Universal

Claude Rains

In "The Phantom of the Opera," arriving today on the screen at the Keith Memorial.

Alfredo Valente

Eva LeGallienne

In "Uncle Harry," now in its second week at the Wilbur

Wiggin Collection Prints Shown at the Public Library

Etchings by Frank W. Benson will be on view through October at the Boston Public Library. The prints have been selected from the complete set of etchings and dry points by Benson recently presented by Albert H. Wiggin to the library collection which bears his name. It is fitting that Benson be so fully represented, for he is an eminent Bostonian, his studio has been located not very far from Copley Square, and his works—paintings and prints—have been shown repeatedly at all the galleries located in that vicinity.

Frank Benson was born in Salem 81 years ago. He studied at and later taught in the Boston Museum School. He achieved recognition first as a painter. His portraits of a few decades ago establish the character of an era, record the refinements which qualified New England life of the Genteel Tradition. Mr. Benson did not really settle down to etching until 1912, and since that time he has succeeded in capturing and fostering the enthusiasm of Americans interested in waterfowl.

Mr. Benson, endowed with keen powers of observation and well trained in the principles of draughtsmanship, made many portrayals of the birds as he saw them in flight or repose. The prints exhibited reveal patient watchfulness and an appreciation of the configurations of flocks of birds as they fly across the sky. Realism and decoration combine. It is natural that they recall the beautiful wash drawings of Oriental portrayers of bird life. It would not be surprising if this artist even looked to Asiatic sources, for New Englanders during his youth had taken a fancy to the East, and painters were incorporating in their pictures ideas inspired by importations.

In the display are excellent impressions of the best of the Benson prints. There are etchings and dry points of mallards, blackbirds, geese, white heron, white yellowlegs, widgeon, bluebills, canvasbacks, and pintails. We see them in marshes, alight on rushes, in pools, along the moors, but they are most vivid and striking when represented in full flight. The maximum of vigor is imparted to the birds, and the artist has found the characteristic way in which they spread their wings, thrust their heads up or forward, moving swiftly through space.

It is because Frank Benson possesses powers of artistry that these prints surmount the mere subject or sport classification. He has evolved a technique, particularly in modeling and typifying birds, that requires knowledge and insight. There are gradations in line, contracts, variations which can be the accomplishment only of a hand endowed with artistry. Mr. Benson is at his best with the birds; in the landscapes there seems a more workmanlike and less sensitive and probing quality of line.

Among other prints shown are "Old Tom," "Charles Martin Loef-Log Jam," "The Gunner."

D. A.

Dance News

Two extra world premieres have been announced for Ballet Theater's coming four-weeks season at the Metropolitan Opera House: "Pictures of Goya," by Argentinita, to music of Granados, to be danced by Argentinita and her company, featuring her sister, Pilar Lopez, for Oct. 13; and "Dim Luster," by Antony Tudor, to Strauss's "Burleska," with décor by the Motleys, for Oct. 20.

For the opening program, Oct. 10, is scheduled the world premiere of Massine's "Mademoiselle Angot." "Capriccio Espagnol," "Lilac Garden," and "Princess Aurora" are also announced for this bill.

The production of Agnes de Mille's new ballet, under the working title of "Tally Ho!", has been postponed, as Miss de Mille is still working on the dances for "One Touch of Venus." Incidentally, Merce Cunningham of Martha Graham's company has recently joined the dancers of that musical.

As was to be expected, Katherine Dunham's "Tropical Revue," ranging from the primitive rituals of Haiti to the modern rituals of Harlem, has extended its engagement at the Martin Beck Theater.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Oct. 6

12 noon . . . WMEX . . . 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W61B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Harace Heidt's Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Novatime.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Shall We Waltz?"
5:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini, songs.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—"Spirit of the Vikings."
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W30B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

1:15 p. m.—World Series Baseball game.
3:30 p. m.—Cedric Foster, news.
3:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:45 p. m.—Full Speed Ahead.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—Music in Variety.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—Don Redman's Orch.
9:30 p. m.—The Cisco Kid, drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—President Roosevelt; news.
10:45 p. m.—Music That Endures.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Denny Beckner's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Jan Garber's Orch.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English, XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Junior Brains Trust, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics, TOWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"Of the Record," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—"Street Corner Interviews," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"Fair Isle of Anglesey," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.25 meg., 41.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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News of the Stage

Another new show is reported in New York as scheduled for Boston. This is "Mexican Hayride" down for an opening on Monday, Dec. 6.

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Rehearsals start today in New York for "Lovers and Friends," Dodie Smith's play in which Katharine Cornell will star. The cast includes Raymond Massey, Henry Daniell, Carol Goodner, Margaret Hayes, and Marie Paxton. Guthrie McClintic and John C. Wilson are co-producers. The play will make its debut at the Cass Theater in Detroit on Nov. 1 and is due in New York on Nov. 30.

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Theater Guild rehearsals started Monday on "The Innocent Voyage," stage version of Richard Hughes' story, "A High Wind in Jamaica." Erwin Piscator is directing.

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A touring company of the Theater Guild's production of "Oklahoma" will open in New Haven on Oct. 14. The route then goes to Washington, Baltimore, Cleveland, and Chicago.

♪ ♪ ♪

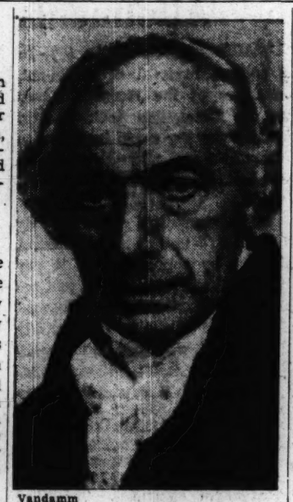
Maxwell Anderson of the Playwrights' Company is completing a new play, "Storm Operation," based on his observation of phases of the American-British campaign in North Africa. It is expected that Rusty Lane, former professor at the University of Wisconsin, will direct the play when it is produced this fall. Mr. Lane staged the London production of Mr. Anderson's "The Eve of St. Marks."

Country Dance Society

The Boston Center of The Country Dance Society opened the fall season with an introductory party at Teachers College Friday night. Other country dance parties will be held in the same place on Friday evenings, Nov. 5 and 26 and Dec. 17. "Drop-In Evenings" (from 8 to 10), with special instruction for beginners, will be held at the Brimmer-May School, 69 Brimmer Street, every second and fourth Thursday of the month.

Classes will continue at the Center's headquarters, 87 Beacon Street, on Monday and Tuesday nights, and in Cambridge and West Newton Wednesdays and Fridays, respectively.

The society welcomes servicemen in its activities.



Vandamm

Cecil Humphreys

In "The Patriots," coming Monday to the Colonial.

Ruth Gordon has written a play in which she is to be starred this season by Max Gordon.

On the Screen

After Joel McCrea finishes his present commitment in "Buffalo Bill" for Twentieth Century-Fox, he is expected to take up a new line of work with the Department of Agriculture.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Knickerbocker Holiday," a comedy of early New York by Maxwell Anderson, will be filmed by Harry Joe Brown for United Artists' release. Music by Kurt Weill has been added and Nelson Eddy will play a leading role, supported by Charles Coburn, Constance Dowling, Ernest Cossart, Otto Kruger, Charles Judels, Percy Kilbride, Shelly Winter, Richard Hale, Fritz Feld, Percy Vivian, and Ferdinand Munier. Carmen Amaya and her troupe will appear in a dance interlude.

♪ ♪ ♪

Chester Morris will have the lead in a Columbia film about black-market operations.

October Shows for Broadway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

According to present prospects there will be at least six openings in New York during October, as follows:

Oct. 7—"One Touch of Venus," musical comedy. At the Imperial Theater.

Oct. 12—"Another Love Story," comedy by Frederick Lonsdale. At the Fulton Theater.

Oct. 18—"The Family Carnovsky," a Yiddish play by I. J. Singer, with music by Joseph Rumshinsky. The cast includes Maurice Schwartz, Michael Goldstein, Isidor Cashier, Maurice Feder, Anatole Winogradoff. Settings by H. A. Condell. Producer, Maurice Schwartz. At the Yiddish Art Theater, 152 West 54th Street.

Oct. 19—"Othello," by Shakespeare, in two acts. Produced by the Theater Guild. At the Shubert Theater.

Oct. 26—"Artists and Models," revue, with songs by Dan Shapiro, Phil Charig, and Milton Pascal. The cast includes Jane Froman, Frances Faye, Raye and Naldi, Romo Vincent, Archie Robins, Marty May, Jackie Gleason, Collette Lyons, Radio Aces, Nick Long, Peters Sisters, Mayla, Don Saxon, Carol King, Worth Sisters, Ben Yost, Mildred Law, Gloria Blake, Arthur Blake. Dialogue staged by E. John Kennedy, choregraphy by Natalie Kamarova, settings by Watson Barratt, costumes by Kathryn Kuhn.

Oct. 28—"Outrageous Fortune," new play by Rose Franken. The cast includes Elsie Ferguson, Maria Ouspenskaya, Frederic Tozere, Margaret Hamilton, Edouard Franz, Adele Longmire. At the Royale Theater.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.

590 660 700 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America": sk	World Series Baseball	"Waltzing With You"
3:15	Across the Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Game	"Waltzing With You"
3:30	News service	United Nations Relief	'Pepper Young's Family'	Cedric Foster, news	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Program; speaker	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:15	Reporter: news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
4:30	Book Talk: air	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Sports Comments	Dick Himmel Orch.
4:45	Civilian Defense	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown: sk	"Full Speed Ahead"	Andy Kirk's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Earl Hines' Orch.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	"American Women"	Music; 'Chisholm Trail'	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One": news	Terry and the Pirates	News; Commentator	News service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Sports; Music Interlude	Moment Musicale
6:30	'Musically Yours'	Rhumba Rhythm	Music of Modern songs	Manitoe World News	Sports; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman, pianist	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sportscast; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Dave Rose's Orch.	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	"Salute to Youth": Ray-	"Confidentially Yours"	Royal Light Quartette
7:45	Hour: songs; orch.	Norman Cloutier's Music	mond Paige's Or.; sol'sts	Fred Lang, news	Todd Grant, news
8:00	'Big Town': drama	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15	'Big Town': drama	Lum 'n' Abner	views; orchestra	News service	Bill Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Music in Variety	The Attucks Chorus
8:45	comedy; or.; news.	Variety Show; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Music in Variety	The Attucks Chorus
9:00	"Burns and Allen";	Famous Jury Trials	Mystery Theater: Geof-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	or.; comedy; guests	Famous Jury Trials	frey Barnes, narrator;	Don Redman's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation.	Teddy Powell's Orch.	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to Nation	Dance Orchestra; songs	"Fibber McGee & Molly"	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Variety Hour
10:00	James L. Fly: talk	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope's Variety Show;	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense talk
10:15	James L. Fly: talk	"Waltztime"	comedy, songs, orch.	Sunny Skylar, songs	"Voice of Poland"; dr.
10:30	Pres. Roosevelt; talk	Pres. Roosevelt; 'Sympho-	Pres. Roosevelt; Red	Pres. Roosevelt; News	Pres. Roosevelt; Talk
10:45	'Foreign Corresp'd't'	nette"; M. Piastro, cn	Skelton and Company	Musical Roundup	Dick Stabile's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; Baseball scores	News service	Tommy Carr's Orch.
11:15	News; News Analysis	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Denny Beckner's Orch.	Harry James' Orch.
11:30	Rideout; Raymond	Fishermen's Program	'Words at War': drama-	Jan Garber's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Scott's Orchestra	R. Heatherton's Or: news	tized War Books	Jan Garber's Orch.	Day's End: news

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	"Zip"; military band	News comment	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
7:30	Music; news	Musical program	News service	Music! Band Box	
7:45	News; war summ'ry	Musical program; songs	Revelle Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World.	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	Musical Toast	'George & Dixie'; news	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Nancy Lee: women's pgm	News service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Studio speaker	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	"Morning, Ladies"	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum; talk	News; Louise Morgan, Int	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays.	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Louise Morgan, Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Musical Yesterdays.	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	Spotlight Revue	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair; talk	The Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket.	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News commentator	Waltz Time
10:15	American Stories	Music; 8 American Music	"The Open Door": sk.	Choir Loft	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	"Helpmate": sketch	Yankee House Party: va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	Musical program	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00	News; "Caribbean".	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch.	J. Thompson; S. Dixon.	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband".	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	New England Cupboard.	Melody for Meditation
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Snow Village": sketch.	Happy Joe and Ralph.	Am. Legion Aux.; Music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Roland Young, interview	"David Harum": sketch.	Imogene Wolcott: 'Food'	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Music	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"At the Console"	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	'Window'; Music R'ndup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	'Baukhage Talking,' news	"You're Telling Us!"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us!"	World Series Baseball	Italian Quarter Hour
1:30	B. Flynn, news	ABC's of OPA	"Mary Foster": sketch.	Game; Red Barber &	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	News service	Bill Corum, com'stators	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Home Fronts Int.; music	Guiding Light: drama	World Series Baseball	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	Game; Red Barber &	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	"We Love and Learn	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World"	Bill Corum, com'stators	Musical Novelty
2:45	"Pepper Young"	"Singing Stars"	Hymn recital	World Series Baseball	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America": sk	Game; Red Barber &	Waltzing With You
3:15	Across Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Bill Corum, com'stators	Waltzing With You
3:30	News; Music	State Dept of Education:	Pepper Young's Family	Cedric Foster, news	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	speaker; orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Les Brown's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:30	"A Good Parent"	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Sports comments	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
4:45	Gardan Almanac	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown: sk	"Full Speed Ahead"	The Charioteers
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch,	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; news	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	"The Melodeers"	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby, songs	"Jesting With Jesters"	Monitor World News	Boston School Committee
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman, pianist	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news.	L M Walling; J J Kerney	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Easy Aces"; sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Network program	Hal McIntyre's Orch.	Your Army and Navy
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Hal McIntyre's Orch.	Lyric Theater: drama
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner, sketch	comedy mystery drama.	News service	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Quiz Program; guests;	Beat the Band: Hilde-	'Take a Card': quiz with	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Heraboil; news	J. C. Flippen, m. c.	garde: H. Sosnick's Or.	Wally Butterworth	Boris Goldovsky, pianist
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Bandwagon, Freddy Mar-	Eddie Cantor; Nora Mar-	Gabriel Heatter, news	The Classical Album
9:15	Mayor of the Town	tin's Or; B. de Sylva	tin: comedy's guest; or.	Robert A. Lovett: Bombs	The Classical Album
9:30	Jack Carson Variety	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	'Soldiers With Wings':	The Classical Album
9:45	Show; guests	Dance Orchestra; song	"Mr. District Attorney"	drama; guest stars	Classical Album; news
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	Local Sports
10:15	Norwegian Music.	Musical Program	Musical Knowledge	Sunny Skylar, songs	Local Sports
10:30	Morton Gould's Or.	"The Symphonette," with	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	Alec Templeton	M. Piastro, cond.	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00	News; World War 2	News	News; Baseball Scores	News service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:15	News; news anal'sis	Harry Green's Orch.	World Peace Talks	Buddy Franklin's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
11:30	Maria Kurenko;	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	Concert Orchestra	Lou Breese's Orch.	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: news

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"Another Love Story," comedy by Frederick Lonsdale. Starring Roland Young and Margaret Lindsay. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Uncle Harry," by Thomas Job. Starring Eva LeGallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 2:40, 6:05, 9:15. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 1:15, 4:40, 7:50.

Exeter—News, 2, 6, 8. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. 2:20, 5:20, 8:30. "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster, Claude Rains, Edgar Barrier. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Prairie Chickens," Jimmy Rogers. 11:10 a. m., 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10.

Kenmore—"Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 4:50, 8.

Majestic—"Always a Bridesmaid," the Andrews Sisters. Stage Shows: 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Metropolitan—"This Is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Ronald Reagan, Kate Smith, Charles Butterworth. 10 a. m., 12:15, 2:30, 4:45, 7, 9:15.

Modern—"Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. "Alaskan Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Dangerous Blonde," Edmund Lowe, Evelyn Keyes. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.

Paramount—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:40, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—"Gals, Incorporated," Harriet Hilliard, Leon Errol, Grace McDonald. 11 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:45, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:25, 6:25, 9:15.

Scollay—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater—"Don't Hook Now," "Broadway to Dimout," "Passing Parade," "Speaking of Animals," "All-American Band," "Kennedy the Great," Cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous.

State—"Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "Dangerous Blonde," Evelyn Keyes, Edmund Lowe. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

Telepix — "Broadway Night Life," "Jiujitsu for Women," "Music by Nathaniel Shilkret," "Lake Placid," "John Nesbitt Oddity," "Popeye," "Aztecs of Mexico with Pittspatrick," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg. 1:30, 4:35, 7:55. "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 2:33, 5:50, 9:07.

Washington Street Olympia—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:25, 9:05. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda.

BRAINTREE — Brainiree: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Bear, William Bendix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 1:50, 5.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol.

Coolidge Corner: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg, Joan Davis.

Cleveland Circle: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick. 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. Continuous 2-11.

University: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders, M. Chapman. "Thumbs Up," Brenda Joyce, R. Fraser.

Codman Square: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Petticoat Larceny," Joan Carroll. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Petticoat Larceny," Joan Carroll. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 3:11, 7, 9:30. "Hi Ya, Chum," 2:08, 5:22.

Park: "Coney Island," Bette Grable, George Montgomery. "The Boy from Stalingrad," Bobby Samarchich.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "They Came to Blow up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. 1:30, 6:45.

Hyde Park: "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell, John Howard. "My Son the Hero," Patsy Kelly, Roscoe Karns. 1:30. Continuous 7-11.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN — Granada: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 2:45, 6:04, 9:22. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 1:30, 4:48, 8:06.

Mystic: "Thumbs Up," Brenda Joyce, Kim Lanchester. 2:15, 8:35. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders, Marguerite Chapman. 3:25, 7, 9:45.

Maplewood: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:24, 9:24. "Seven Days' Leave,"

Air Warning Cut Affects Entire Coast

Col. Louis M. Merrick, Commander of the Boston Fighter Wing, today stated that the War Department directive ordering reorganization of the nation's Aircraft Warning Service affects the filter centers at Portland and Bangor, Maine, the filter room in Boston, approximately 615 ground observer posts, and 51,262 civilian volunteers of A. W. S. who man these installations of the Boston Fighter Wing.

"The Aircraft Warning Service is the only element of civilian defense covered by the War Department directive," Colonel Merrick pointed out.

The Anti-Aircraft Control Section of the Boston Information Center announced, however, that the curtailment of civilian air spotters will not affect the volunteer workers assigned to it. Since the soldier spotters maintained by the Army with their electrical and mechanical installations will continue in force, the volunteer workers who have been serving with them in the Boston Information Center will be needed at the present time, the Section announced.

The War Department order, issued yesterday, placed most of the aircraft warning system on an "alert" status as a manpower conservation measure. The approximately 7,500 observation posts in the United States and their associated 43 filter centers along the East and West coasts, the Gulf coast, and the Canadian border, will be manned only a few hours a day instead of the 24-hour schedule formerly adhered to.

Kept Intact

Complete relaxation of watch was not ordered so as to keep the aircraft warning service organization intact in order that it may return to full-time duties at a minute's notice.

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding the United States Army Air Forces, said that the decision was made in the assumption of a "calculated risk" of enemy air attack. President Roosevelt also warned the public not to interpret the move as a demobilization of civilian defense.

According to the Eastern Defense Command, the War Department order affected approximately 360,000 civilian volunteers in the First Fighter Command area. This takes in the eastern seaboard from Maine to Florida and inland to varying depths, the EDC said.

The War Department declined to say how many officers or enlisted men would be released from aircraft warning duties by the action. It was assumed, however, that those military personnel who supervised the work of spotters and filter centers would be released immediately for active duty.

Employment Gain

Government circles expected a sizable gain on total employment elsewhere as a result of the move. Many of the posts, however, have been manned by people already employed who volunteered a few hours a week, or by housewives or elderly persons who would find it difficult to fit into other war work.

General Arnold, expressing his appreciation to volunteer workers, stated that "the considerations which have led to this decision are not based upon any belief that the war's end is in sight yet."

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commandant of the First Service Command, augmented General Arnold's announcement with the statement urging that an adequate civilian defense set-up be maintained even though activities had to be relaxed in the interests of manpower.

Joseph M. Loughlin, Regional Director of the First Civilian Defense Region, stated that the Army's announcement does not mean the demobilization of civilian protective forces. There is still a big job ahead in fighting the enemy at home, he declared.

Heads Port of Embarkation

United States Army Signal Corps

Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells

To be feted at a testimonial dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel tonight by Federal, State, and City officials, businessmen, port organizations, and shipping men.

General Kells to Be Honored For His Work at Port of Boston

Plaudits of Federal, State and City officials are to be extended tonight to Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, Commanding General, Boston Port of Embarkation, at a dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, in recognition of efficient handling of wartime commerce.

Nearly 1,000 persons have reservations for the dinner, including outstanding transportation and labor officials. Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, and Col. Leo J. Coughlin, head of the Warehouse Division, Transportation Corps, U. S. A., are among those to attend.

Shipping men and executives who are in positions to help develop postwar commerce at Boston are to be present at the dinner. Also to attend are Irving T. Sorge of the American President Lines' New York office, and Andrew B. Sides, recently elected Vice-President of the New England Shipbuilding Co., at Portland, Maine. Both these officials were stationed in Boston for years.

Pay for Fathers in the Navy Similar to That in the Army

While many fathers probably will wind up as buck privates in the Army there will be a certain number that will get into the Navy, either by preference or through selection by the Navy. However, other than being in a branch of the service they feel most suited, fathers in the Navy will not better themselves financially except in a few instances.

There is, it is pointed out, increased pay for special qualifications and duties in the Navy but as a rule base pay runs a close parallel to that of non-commissioned ranks in the Army.

An apprentice seaman receives $50 a month; seaman second class $54; seaman first class $66; Petty Officer third class $78; Petty Officer second class $96; Petty Officer first class $114; Chief Petty Officer, Acting Appointment, $125; and Chief Petty Officer, permanent appointment $138.

Up to and including the rank of Petty Officer third class Navy noncommissioned men may contribute $22 a month from their base pay to their wives while Uncle Sam will toss in $28 more to make the total of $50.

As under Army regulations the Government allots $12 for the first child and $10 for each additional child per month.

The Navy increases pay 20 per cent for sea duty or overseas service and also has a plan whereby base pay is boosted five per cent after each three-year period of service, up to a maximum increase of 50 per cent.

The Navy's parachutists get $50 a month extra while men on submarine duty or under flight orders are given a 50 per cent pay increase.

Navy men using arms receive from $1 to $5 a month extra. Such personnel would include gun captains, gun pointers, range finder operators, aircraft machine gunners, horizontal bombers and rifle sharpshooters.

Service in the Navy also builds up to retirement pay and men of both the regular Navy and reserve are entitled to pensions if disabled on active service.

Like Army personnel, Navy men may take out government insurance of from $1,000 to $10,000.

That is the general picture for the father who may be drafted and choose the navy—but he, too, would have a backstop in the event of a financial emergency.

The Navy Relief Society is not as closely linked with the Navy as Army Emergency Relief is with the Army, but it is administered in most places by naval officers, the majority of them chaplains who through civilian experience are considered by the Navy to be well-equipped for such service.

The Navy Relief Society is called an independent organization by the Navy even though its offices are headed by naval officers.

New Civil Service List Is Out Subject to Possible Appeals

First civil service list to be issued under the new method announced last week whereby applicants are listed alphabetically instead of in the order of their rank has been released by Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service.

The list contains the names of 73 men and 175 women eligible for appointment as social workers in 102 Bay State cities and towns.

Under the new plan, disclosed by Director Lupien last week, the effective date of a civil service list is postponed until all appeals are disposed of.

Formerly a list was established as soon as the examinations were graded. The list remained effective two years, even though certifications for permanent appointments might not be made from the list for the first two or three months because there were appeals to be acted upon.

Under the new plan an alphabetical list of persons who have passed an examination is released as soon as the examinations are corrected. The final eligible list is not established until after all appeals have been heard, Mr. Lupien pointed out.

Applicants will be notified of their marks on the examination, he explained, and will be entitled to file appeals in order to better their ratings, but the first list will give no indication of the applicant's relative position in the numerical standing.

Chief virtue of the new plan, the Commissioner said, is to give persons on the list the benefit of two full years of the life of the list during which appointments may be made from the roster. Formerly a list was determined the day the marks were compiled by the examiner and remained in effect for two years from that date.

Appeals taken by persons on the list in many cases delayed certifications for permanent appointments, causing persons on the list to lose several months of the benefits provided by the law.

No change in the appeal system is contemplated under the new method, and applicants will still have 14 days within which to ask for a review of their gradings, Mr. Lupien said.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meat; Butter, Etc.—Today—Brown stamps "D" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid with stamps "C." Both expire Oct. 30.

Oct. 10—Brown "E" stamps become valid; Oct. 17—Brown "F" stamps become valid. All expire on Oct. 30.

Sugar—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 14 in Book 1, good for five pounds, expires. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, also expire.

Canned Goods—Oct. 20—Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" expire.

Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" stamps will expire.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 8. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Oct. 31. Last day for tire inspection for B book holders; C-Book holders, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

Theobald Told To Investigate Yard Charges

An investigation and report by Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, of the charges of loafing and manpower waste at the Charlestown Navy Yard has been ordered by the Navy Department, it was disclosed today.

George R. Farnum, Boston lawyer and former Assistant United States Attorney, told reporters yesterday that he had been informed of the order in a letter from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard in reply to his request to Secretary Knox for such an inquiry.

"This matter is being refetred to the Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard for investigation and report," the leter read, "the Commandant is being instructed to take all necessary steps to cure any bad conditions that may be found to exist."

Prompted Charges

The conditions which prompted the letter were the charges a week ago by City Councilor Michael L. Kinsella of Charlestown, a yard employee, that at least one fourth of the day workers were "idlers," and that men were "falling all over each other at the Navy Yard."

Meanwhile an attempt to have the Senate's Truman Committee come to Boston to make "a sweeping and unbiased investigation" of the Yard's activities by Councilor Kinsella was temporarily blocked at the City Council meeting yesterday when it was referred to the Committee on Rules. Action on the proposal will be deferred at least a week.

Mr. Bard in his letter admitted that "in an establishment such as the Boston Navy Yard, where enormous expansion and employment has taken place, there is no doubt that some inefficiency and unemployment exists."

Many Reports

"Not a few such reports," he continued, "have been made regarding conditions in private shipyards and navy yards and industrial plants throughout the country during the past year or so and yet it must be obvious to anyone that were conditions as bad as printed it would have been impossible for these yards to turn out the tremendous and increasing volume of war material at steadily lessening man-hours per unit, which facts are a matter of record."

He suggested that any further public satement that might be made should come from Admiral Theobald, adding that he could see "nothing to be gained by making a public controversy of this matter."

The First Naval District today reported no further comment from the Admiral. A week ago a spokesman for the District issued a brief statement pointing to the Yard's "E" production pennant as sufficient reply to Councilor Kinsella's charges.

Meal-Tax Income Soars $240,000 In Massachusetts

Massachusetts received approximately $240,000 more in meal-tax receipts in the first eight months of this year than in the corresponding period a year ago, State Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long revealed today.

Under a law passed by the 1941 Legislature a 5 per cent tax is collected on meal checks totaling $1 or more. The proceeds help to finance old-age assistance.

Commissioner Long predicted that this year's receipts would exceed $2,000,000 as compared to last year's total of $1,683,510.

"The increase in my opinion," Mr. Long said, "is due to the fact that more people are eating costlier meals in hotels and restaurants, both because of rationing and because they are making more money."

Thus far this year the State has received $1,328,828 as compared to $1,089,473 in the comparative period last year.

Quincy War Fund Of $203,000 Sought

A quota of $203,000 was set today by the Quincy War Fund Board of Directors as the lowest possible figure for maintaining the work of 11 local agencies as well as allocations to 16 national war fund agencies.

Officials pointed out that last year's fund was $150,000 and that the $53,000 additional represents the increase in quota assigned to Quincy by the national war fund which jumped from $46,000 in 1943 to $95,500 for 1944. Wilfrod R. Rhodes will be general campaign chairman.

Gas Racketeer Gets Jail Sentence

First jail sentence in the so-called "black market" gasoline racketeering in the Federal Court in this District was meted out today. Harland Marcombe of West Roxbury, who pleaded guilty to illegal possession of gasoline ration coupons, was sentenced to four months in jail by Judge Arthur D. Healey.

Judge Healey acted on the recommendation of Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant U. S. Attorney, who declared that gasoline ration coupon racketeering will be stopped if it becomes necessary to send every defendant who is found guilty to jail, in line with the policy of the Attorney's office.

More jail sentences will follow, according to Mr. Gottlieb, who said that more substantial sentences would be sought.

This defendant, he said, had a previous good record and voluntarily pleaded guilty. The charge was selling 2,720 coupons illegally. He had 2,264 additional coupons in his possession when arrested, U. S. Attorney's office.

Richard T. Ely

ESSEX, Conn., Oct. 5 (AP)—Richard Theodore Ely, of Old Lyme, who passed on here yesterday, was a noted economist who founded and for 33 years headed the department of economics at the University of Wisconsin.

A graduate of Columbia University in 1876, he had studied for several years in Europe and after 11 years as professor of political economy at Johns Hopkins University founded the department at the University of Wisconsin in 1892.

He headed the department there until 1925 and had been honorary professor since then, meanwhile teaching at Northwestern University until 1933. He wrote many books on economics, the best known being "Outlines of Political Economy," a textbook used in many colleges.

Arsenal Officer Honored

Col. Alfred Voysey

Colonel Voysey, right, Ordnance Department of the United States Army, recently was awarded the Legion of Merit medal "for exceptionally meritorious conduct" by Col. John Mather, left, Commanding Officer of Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass. Colonel Voysey served all but three of his 29 years of military service at the Arsenal.

Severe Cut Seen in Vermont In Harvest of Christmas Trees

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 5—The traditional Christmas tree will be a real novelty wherever found on the eastern family hearthstone this coming Yuletide, if sparsity of current cuttings in the green hills of Vermont can be called prophetic. Where Vermont under normal conditions usually supplies the market with between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 fir and spruce trees, forestry and agricultural department officials say, dealers will be fortunate to receive 10 per cent of the usual number.

To add to the gloom of contractors who about this time each year have moved cutting crews into the Green Mountain woodlands, officials of the Selective Service and War Manpower Commissions, meeting here this weekend, ruled the industry to be nonessential. In the face of this ruling, it will be impossible for agricultural workers currently employed in the cutting of Christmas trees, to continue such employment and still retain their agricultural draft status. Neither can transfers be made of workers from any other so-called essential industry.

In fact, the War Manpower Commission, declared emphatically that not only would statements of availability be denied to workers who wish to transfer from essential services, but that regulations imposing fines and prison sentences upon violators, both employers and employees, would be "enforced to the limit."

Among the reasons given by the Selective Service and Manpower Commissions for this sharp declaration was that unscrupulous operators from outside the State have been pirating labor from essential industries, farmers and wood products plants. Farmers were urged to turn their available labor to the cutting of pulpwood and logs, both of which are needed in vital war production.

The scarcity of Christmas trees in this tree-producing State last Yuletide was so acute local retailers imported trees by the carload from other States. These were snapped up by local purchasers, in some instances before the cars could be unloaded at the sidings. If the ban on pleasure driving remains lifted until the Christmas holidays, the procedure of the Vermont family will be to "cut their own."

Wing Promoted

Vermonters have learned with pride that Brig. Gen. Leonard F. Wing, of Rutland, has been nominated by President Roosevelt for the rank of Major General. General Wing who has been in command of New England's 43d division, in an acting capacity, led the division in the successful offensive against Munda in the South Pacific. General Wing is a lawyer by profession but rose to the top since World War I as an officer in the Vermont National Guard.

Boy Scouts

Walter P. Weidman, for the past ten years Scout executive of the Long Trail Council, Boy Scouts of America, embracing the nine northern counties of Vermont, has tendered his resignation, effective Oct. 15. He will leave Vermont to take over a similar position with the Quannopowitt Council at Malden, Mass.

During Mr. Weidman's tenure of office, five districts with functioning committees have been organized, membership has more than doubled, and the Cub program for boys between nine and 12 has greatly expanded.

Camping has become a major activity all through the five districts, aided by a camp site acquired four years ago, which is one of the best in New England.

Camporees, circuses, conferences and other special events have become annual affairs throughout the council areas and before the war, camporees were developed into international events with Canadian Scouts and Scouters, guests of Vermont and other New England councils. No successor to Mr. Weidman had been selected.

Bell Aircraft

The Burlington branch of the Bell Aircraft Corp., which opened early in September for the manufacture principally of various types of machine gun and anti-aircraft gun mounts, is already employing 1,300 skilled workers.

Enough skilled workers already have been obtained so that the machine shop training school which was equipped and opened at the Burlington high school, has been discontinued. According to company officials, much of the skilled labor employed was attracted to Burlington by the opening of the plant and by the return to Burlington of skilled workers who had obtained their training elsewhere. The number of skilled workers found in the area came as a surprise, officials declared.

Needlework Guild Plans For Collection of Apparel

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Presidents of local branches of the Needlework Guild of America are now diligently preparing for the collection next week of thousands of items of wearing apparel and household linens. Governor Saltonstall has joined with the Governors of 41 other States in proclaiming Oct. 10-16 as Needlework Guild Week.

Helping the home front through the Guild is something every man and woman in the community can do, according to Mrs. Guy C. Cunningham, head of the Boston Branch. Warm garments for children and night clothes suitable for use in hospitals are the two items most needed in this area at the moment, she says. The Executive Committee of the Boston Guild will meet on Wednesday, Oct. 13, to plan for an exhibition to be held at the Copley-Plaza on Nov. 16.

Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, President of the Chestnut Hill branch, is asking her directors to place emphasis on the giving of garments rather than cash this year. In previous years, she says, money gifts have been welcome because they could be used to buy clothing and linens at wholesale prices, but now the wholesalers haven't the goods to sell.

The Newton Needlework Guild is making a special appeal for baby clothes and hospital linens, according to Mrs. S. T. Douglas, President. The poor who have formerly looked to the Guild for clothes seem to have defense jobs and to be able to take care of themselves this year, she explained.

The one requirement for membership in this national organization is the contribution of two new, identical articles of clothing or linens. Known as the charity that helps other charities, the Guild is definitely aiding the war effort by caring for home-front needs. For this it has been commended by President Roosevelt.

Founded 58 years ago to help the needy, it now has branches in more than 700 communities throughout the nation and a membership of over one million. This means that over two million new garments are given out each year, many of them through the American Red Cross, with which the Guild is affiliated. All its distribution is done through other charitable institutions. It is also officially affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Club Institute

Massachusetts clubwomen will gather tomorrow morning for their first monthly Club Institute of the season at a new meeting place—Norton Hall in the Old South Parish House. War conditions have forced the Federation to make various program adjustments including this change of place and time for its Institutes. Mrs. Herbert F. French, Federation President, will open the session at 10:30.

It being Chairmen's Day, chairmen of the Federation will outline plans for their departments and give suggestions on ways to coordinate the work of local clubs with that of the Federation. Speakers will be Mrs. William P. Le Rette, Mrs. Edmund L. Wilson, Mrs. Elliott R. Scudder, Mrs. Carl S. Floyd, Mrs. Edward J. Hickox, Mrs. Harold Given, Mrs. Charles C. Ross, Mrs. William H. Hanson, and Mrs. Joseph L. Peabody.

Members will also hear from Mrs. A. Chesley York, editor of Topics; Mrs. Edgar Tregoning, Defense Chairman; Mrs. John A. Jennings, War Relief Chairman, and Mrs. Robert Johnson.

Home Front Day

Demonstrations by the American Red Cross, the Needham Fire Department, and the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps will carry out the theme of Home Front Day at tomorrow morning's session of the New Century Club's all-day meeting at the Baptist Church, Needham. There will also be food talks by two nutritionists, Mrs. Edwin E. L. Page, and Mrs. Fredericka Beinert.

In the afternoon Miss Eunice Harriet Avery, lecturer on international relations, will discuss such questions as "What war ways will carry over into peace?" and "Are women making the most of their opportunities?" Mrs. Herbert E. Blaisdell, President, will conduct both sessions.

Besides exhibits of victory garden products, canned goods, quilts, and knitwear, there will be a fruit and food sale directed by Mrs. Howard H. McEvoy.

Doll Collectors

"Dolls in Costume of Religion Order" will be the subject of a roundtable discussion and exhibit at a meeting of the Doll Collectors of America at the Harrison Gray Otis House at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

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Allied Airmen Strike Brenner Pass

Continued from Page 1

Germany was blocked again by Flying Fortresses that destroyed railroad yards and bridges at Bolzano over the Isarco River.

The double blows on Italy and Greece were a new indication of the strength of the Northwest African Air Force, now able to lunge out to take German pressure off Cos in the Middle East.

American Liberators newly arrived from the Middle East bombarded the Menidi airfields north of Athens demolishing four hangars, while Mitchells showered fragmentation bombs on the airfield at Argos in the Peloponnesus, catching many German planes on the ground.

Other Flying Fortresses rained down explosives on the railroad junction at Pisa, nearly 170 miles above Rome, and planes of the Strategic Airforce battered other towns to aid the Allied ground troops.

Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz' great air force striking into Greece for the first time sought to whittle down German air strength by walloping key airfields.

Aegean Sea:

British Battle To Hold Cos

British troops still are battling German invasion forces on the Dodecanese island of Cos, a joint Allied Middle East communiqué said, but it gave no indication of the trend of the battle.

Cos, formerly under Italian control, was taken over by the British Sept. 22. German forces attacked Oct. 3.

A dispatch from Istanbul, Turkey, said that hard fighting raged on the island which is just west of the Turkish mainland in the Mediterranean. The dispatch added that some British officers had fled from Cos, taking refuge in Turkey, indicating that the Allied position is not favorable at present.

The Allied communiqué said Beaufighters attacked German troops and motor transport with cannon fire.

A strong air armada punished German invasion boats all day Oct. 3 when the landings began, and big bombers including Liberators and Halifaxes winged out to bomb the airfields at Calato on Rhodes and Heraklion in Crete to weaken Nazi air support of their island drive.

Yugoslavs, eager to speed the day of liberation, battled the Nazis on a front from Northeastern Italy in the frontier region 350 miles down the coast of Yugoslavia, broadening their lodgement in the lower section of their homeland and tearing up German port and rail communications in the bottleneck where the Italian Peninsula meets the Balkans.

A communiqué broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio gave these details of the struggle pinning down a large number of Nazi divisions:

The Tara River city of Kolasin in Southern Yugoslavia, 75 miles inland from the port of Dubrovnik, was captured by the Yugoslavs in bitter fighting.

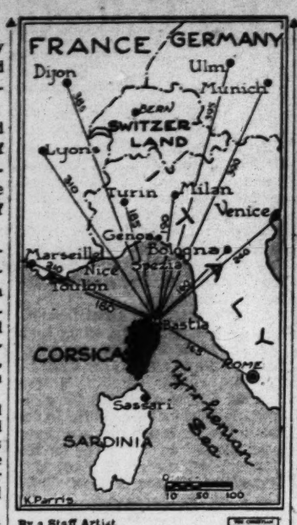
All isolated German garrisons in Lika Province are encircled and are "being systematically destroyed";

The Yugoslavs are clinging to positions about the port of Susak near Italian Fiume, and about the port of Spalato after days of heavy German attacks;

All German tank assaults in Slovenia have been thrown back;

Railway lines from Rakek to Trieste and from Zagreb to Susak have been cut.

The German High Command conceded that the struggle was continuing against "Communist guerrillas" in Northeast Italy, and claimed annihilation of Yugoslav forces of unstated size south and east of Trieste.



By a Staff Artist

Corsica Air Base

Corsica's possibilities as an air base, now that it is in Allied possession, are indicated by lines radiating to key points. Figures on lines show mileage to given points.

Corsica:

Germans Admit Island Evacuated

The Germans have acknowledged the evacuation of Corsica—picturing is as a partial victory and "operative masterpiece"—but that strategic island was firmly in Allied hands, a possible invasion springboard into Southern France, or the Northern Italian coast.

French troops, reclaiming another segment of French territory, won the last big town of Bastia on Oct. 4, and remaining enemy pockets were wiped out by the French, American Rangers, and Italian troops of Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

Corsica will give the Allies additional and easy-range bases for bombing the Germans at Nice, Genoa, La Spezia, and Leghorn in one-hour trips. Hhis birthplace of Napoleon also is a potential base for amphibious operations. The island, 112 miles long and 52 wide, is about 110 miles from the French coast, and 50 miles from Italy.

Berlin declared the last German troops were evacuated to the Italian mainland on Oct. 3 to "help in defending the European southern flank."

"Thus," said the radiocast, "a troop movement has been concluded which . . . as an operative masterpiece is only paralleled by German divisions crossing the Strait of Messina."

The Germans stationed in Corsica since last spring succeeded in taking out "all heavy arms, tanks, and other equipment," the radiocast said, as well as more than several hundred captured Italian and French troops.

The Germans asserted that all important installations, roads, and bridges were destroyed.

The Germans have warned Greeks in the Heraklion and Hierapetra areas of Crete against assisting guerrilla bands.

Greek guerrillas were said to have forced the Germans to withdraw to Velos during a battle at Portaria and to be establishing themselves in the latter area, blowing up communications.

Russia:

Soviet Advance Bogged in Mud

Russian armies, which have pressed forward steadfastly on a 750-mile front for gains of more than 200 miles since July 12, have been bogged down by autumnal rains.

Ground activity in White Russia had slowed down to what a Russian communiqué termed "engagements of local importance" with the exception of a few isolated tank battles in which Red Army troops were said to have forced another river passage near Gomel.

Enemy resistance appeared to have stiffened both in White Russia and along the Dnieper River wall in the Ukraine, but there was every indication both in the Moscow war bulletin and dispatches from the front that heavy rains were playing their part in slowing down Soviet operations, especially in the bog-infested White Russian terrain.

Russian warplanes, however, pounded the last German remnants fleeing from the Western Caucasus to the Crimea. They sank six barges carrying troops and war supplies, destroyed more than 100 trucks and armored vehicles, and dispersed ground troops concentrations, the Soviet bulletin declared.

Continent:

Bombed Frankfurt Again Hit by RAF

Roaring over the blasted German city of Frankfurt less than 12 hours after American Flying Fortresses delivered a precision blow there, RAF heavy bombers on the night of Oct. 4 dumped another load upon that war-production center while a smaller fleet of night bombers struck Ludwigshafen.

The Germans scarcely had time to put out the fires and reorganize their defenses after the American daylight attack on the important Frankfurt warplane factory when the RAF returned to the scene and gave the city its 38th battering of the war, and the fourth major British blow in as many nights.

The great bomber fleet ranged over much of the Rhineland during the night delivering the main attack on Frankfurt—exceeding 500 tons—and a force of Lancasters made a subordinate raid on Ludwigshafen which, with its twin city of Mannheim across the river, has been blasted 59 times previously.

From all of these operations, which included Mosquito attacks on other objectives in Northwest Germany, 12 airplanes failed to return.

The attack on Frankfurt, city of more than 500,000 and the site of many motor, chemical and rubber-tire works, was the RAF's first substantial raid there, and the 18th major Allied attack in a little more than a fortnight of thundering heavy bomber activity.

Returning bomber crews reported that large fires were eating through sections of the city.

Ludwigshafen and Frankfurt are almost equidistant from Britain—between 420 and 450 miles. Ludwigshafen is located on the Rhine about 50 miles due south of Frankfurt on the River Main.

Italy Key to Air Strategy

By a Staff Artist

Allied Bombers Closer to Reich

Strategic use of long-range bombers is indicated by lines from bases in North Africa and Southern Italy to blast the Brenner Pass bottleneck—through which supplies come to Nazis in Italy—and attack Greek airfields and ports. Black line marks approximately the present battlefront in Italy.

This 'Yank' Likes Powdered Eggs

By the Associated Press

A United States Fighter Station in Britain, Oct. 5

The men here have found one creature that likes powdered eggs—Thunderbolt, baby porcupine mascot.

Thunderbolt went on a hunger strike, sulking for days beside a hangar stove. Then by accident he sniffed a plate of powdered eggs. He dived in head first. Now he gulps three helpings a day and is getting so robust the fliers have to wear heavy gloves and leather flying suits when they go near him.

South Pacific:

Japanese Smashed Fleeing Kolombangara

United States destroyers in the Central Solomons attacked Japanese attempting to evacuate men and supplies by barge from besieged Kolombangara Island.

A naval spokesman at South Pacific Headquarters, describing two successive night actions of Oct. 1 and 2 when 40 or more barges were sunk or damaged, said a force of Japanese destroyers attempted to intervene. He added that they turned tail at the glare of burning barges and floodlights.

On Oct. 2 destroyers intercepted a heavy concentration of at least 20 large enemy barges and many smaller ones. Most of the large craft were sent to the bottom along with another barge flotilla which had been broken up and destroyed the preceding night.

The waters of Vella Gulf were covered with wreckage, debris, and slicks of oil.

At midnight Oct. 2, destroyers encountered a formation of Japanese gunboats similar to American subchasers. Apparently they had been acting as escorts to the barges.

These fast, light, maneuverable enemy craft were attacked. One was sunk and others damaged. They fled in the direction of Choiseul Island, 50 miles north of Kolombangara.

The spokesman said it was impossible to estimate Japanese casualties in the night attacks. Darkness made it difficult to tell which barges were carrying troops and which were ladened with equipment. It was likely each barge carried both men and supplies.

The Japanese made a desperate attempt to break up the American destroyer force by aerial attack. The attempt failed although a near miss from one bomb caused light casualties and minor damage to one United States destroyer.

China:

Japanese Retreat South of Nanking

Japanese forces on the Hsuancheng sector 80 miles south of the former capital at Nanking, started a general retreat after a night-long battle in which they suffered considerable casualties, dispatches from the East China front declared.

Chinese guerrillas operating behind enemy lines were interfering with the movement of troops and supplies, dispatches added.

In other sectors between Hangchow and Nanking, the Chinese said they were engaging the Japanese invaders in heavy fighting.

Badoglio Sees Italy Free Of Fascist Taint

ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, Oct. 2 delayed. (AP)—A democratic Italy in which former Fascist leaders will have no place was pledged today by Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio in his first interview with Allied newspapermen.

The military leader, who took over the reins of the Italian Government at the request of King Victor Emmanuel when Benito Mussolini resigned July 25 told for the first time the details of the former dictator's fall from power.

Picturing the Duce as a craven who was out-talked by Adolf Hitler at their last meeting July 19, Premier Badoglio said that Mussolini was prepared to tell Hitler Italy could no longer continue the war but was unable to speak after listening to the Nazi leader's unbroken two-hour tirade.

After being placed under protective arrest, Premier Badoglio said Mussolini wrote him a note expressing appreciation for being saved from the fury of the people. He also said Mussolini had declared that he wanted to devote his life to the Roman Catholic Church.

The close relationship between Mussolini and his son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, turned to sheer hate in the last days of Fascism, Premier Badoglio said, as Count Ciano became a more and more active opponent of the Duce's actions.

Premier Badoglio declared he would begin organization of a new government "as soon as practically possible."

"I am delighted that my country is on the right road again," he said. "Italy always has been a friend of America and Britain. Many Americans and Britons fought with the Italians in the last war, and I am perfectly certain that the same results will be obtained in this war."

Fascism in Italy is dead, he said, declaring that at the end it "broke apart like a rotten apple."

"The morning after the announcement [of Mussolini's fall] not a single person even wore the fallen regime's insignia," the Premier added.

Bergolo Arrested

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 5 (AP)—A Rome dispatch to the Tribune de Genéve said that the Germans had arrested Count Calvi di Bergolo, military commander of Rome and husband of Italian Princess Yolanda.

The dispatch did not make clear why the Germans had arrested King Victor Emanuel's son-in-law, whom they named puppet commander of the Rome garrison shortly after the Italian Capital's capitulation to Nazi forces.

Princess Yolanda was reported to have arrived in Switzerland on Sept. 9.

Turkey Hesitates at War Despite Rising Allied Tide

Turkey

Continued from Page 1

tensions between Turkey and Russia prevent Turkey from moving closer to the Allied camp. The campaign in the Russian press, especially a scathing article in the Moscow Trade Union Periodical, "The War and the Working Class," charging Turkey with having violated its obligations by maintaining its neutrality has caused strong opposition in Turkish circles.

On the other hand, the Turks are shocked by the recent move of the Greek Orthodox Church, backed by Premier Joseph Stalin, to restore its spiritual and political influence in the Balkan countries. The presence of Greek Ambassador Athanas Politis at the investiture of the Russion Patriarch Serglus in the Moscow Cathedral and the pledge of Yugoslav Partisans to the Orthodox Church in Moscow are considered in Ankara as imperiling Turkish plans to unite the Balkans in a strong independent Balkan bloc.

It is not surprising that the German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, a master of political intrigue, has seized upon this opportunity to undermine the old Turko-Russian friendship.

Financial Obstacles

In addition, certain obstacles to immediate active Turkish entrance into the war may result from present financial difficulties. Due to the enormous fiscal expenditure caused by the temporary total mobilization and rearmament, the Turkish budget could not be kept in balance. On Nov. 3, 1942, therefore, the Turkish Government passed a law in Parliament regarding a capital levy (varlik vergisi) on wealth and excess profits.

That law—excluding only Government employees—affects merely wage earners and real estate or business owners and subjects delinquents to the punishment of forced labor in the eastern provinces. But it is doubtful whether this fiscal measure alone can prevent a further increase of banknote circulation and ban the danger of inflation. The circulation is estimated at 800,000,000 Turkish pounds (approximately $640,000,000), and surpasses the issue of prewar times fourfold. A comparatively poor country like Turkey cannot afford to overstrain the expenditure for armament and war without risking financial chaos, typical of all other Balkan countries.

Reports from Ankara indicate that Turkey might be willing to allow Allied forces to cross Turkish territory and to send troops for occupation service into the Balkans, in case of a German withdrawal, thus preventing the outbreak of revolution and collapse in Bulgaria and Rumania.

After the retreat of 29 Italian divisions from the Balkans, it is not probable that the Nazis will send in enough troops to hold the Allied onslaught from the Adriatic and simultaneously from the Aegean Sea. The occupation of the above-mentioned islands, Samos, Leros, and Cos—outflanking the Nazi-occupied islands of Rhodes and Crete—and the lack of sufficient naval forces have changed Germany's former favorable military situation in the Aegean Sea.

Bulgaria Totters

Further Allied operations in that region and the invasion of the Greek mainland certainly will lead to the collapse of Bulgaria.

It is remarkable that after the passing of King Boris, the pro-Axis Bulgarian ministers, among them Minister of the Interior Peter Grabowski, were ousted and replaced by more impartial men. The important post of Minister of Foreign Affairs has been entrusted to the former Minister in Ankara, Sava Viro, a professional diplomat known as an antagonist of Mr. Grabowski's and former Prime Minister Bogdan Philoff's pro-German policy.

Evidently the new Bulgarian Cabinet is trying to save the country from the consequences of previous political mistakes caused by its German alliance. Bulgaria's diplomatic changes indicate the country has no illusions about an eventual German defeat and is willing to abandon all conquered Greek and Yugoslav territory.

It is to be hoped that the present discussion of Mr. Steinhardt and the forthcoming negotiations of American, British, and Russian representatives in Moscow will lead to a compromise regarding the delicate and complicated Balkan questions. Russian aspirations to regain Russia's former strong influence in the Balkans have to be adjusted to Turkish demands to obtain future security and guarantees for peaceful developments, with Turkey bound to Greece by a strong alliance.

Thus the recently revived dispute in the Turkish press about the fate of the Dodecanese may find a solution acceptable to both Turkey and Greece. The question of the Straits hardly will constitute a problem for Russia and Turkey since the comparatively small Russian Black Sea Fleet has practically the right of free passage through the Bosporus and Dardanelles so long as Russia is not a member of a power group hostile to Turkey.

Weather a Factor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Diplomats in close touch with the Turkish situation said here today that Turkey's entrance into the war on the side of the Allies would depend in a great measure on the weather.

Turkey is an open door to the Balkans. A drive in that direction, however, it was said, would not be feasible before spring because of the poor Balkan roads. By that time, too, these diplomats pointed out, Turkey may have the complete assurance it needs that the Allies can offer adequate protection.

Chart for Inter-Racial Amity Drawn Up by Negro Leaders

By Grace Miller

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—A 15-point program to prevent race riots and bring about more inter-racial understanding and harmony was worked out by Negro leaders from all parts of the nation at the 33d Annual Conference of the National Urban League, held here recently.

The program calls for official appointment of inter-racial committees in cities to detect and remove causes of friction between the races and for municipal leadership in preventing the increase of Negro slum districts resulting from overcrowding.

It asks also that police departments be better educated in their attitudes toward Negroes; that industrial management help new Negro workers to win their rights; and that labor, management, and government co-operate now to protect the Negro worker against undue hardship in release of workers from wartime jobs. At the same time, it calls upon Negroes themselves to achieve greater self-discipline.

The Urban League is an interracial group, for the Negro's problem is not his alone, explains William H. Baldwin, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and President of the League, who holds that both races are needed to solve it.

There was no harangue at the conference. Floor discussions followed statesmanlike speeches of Negro leaders. Deep earnestness was punctuated by spontaneous outbursts of good humor as problems were tackled and remedies sought.

Race prejudice "on both sides of the fence" was examined, housing, population treks, segregation, education, and self-discipline. Remedies were sifted. Then the program evolved. It is to be presented to Government authorities, and taken back to the League's 47 local communities, with a view to working it out locally as much as possible, to better conditions throughout the nation, leaders said.

All the blame for racial discord was not put upon the white race. The Negroes themselves, they agreed, needed to cast out the beam in their own eyes, even while they asked for more practice "on the other side of the fence" of the Sermon on the Mount.

Dr. Ira De A. Reid of Atlanta University's Department of Sociology pointed to the great shifts of people, national and global, brought on by the war. Negroes have flooded up from the South to fill jobs in war industries. Such Negroes aren't used to northern ways, and some northern communities aren't used to them. There have been great shifts in skills, he explained—service workers, for instance, have become mechanics. And withal, he said, there have been great shifts in attitudes. Some communities, he went on, reacted in riots.

Axis Influence Denied

Contrary to a union leader who claimed the Detroit riot was incited by Axis-inspired fifth columnists, Dr. Reid said:

"The Negro's position is not a product of Berlin. It's not very different now than it has been in the last 40 years."

The status quo, however, he declared, cannot be maintained. It must be improved to enable the Negro to contribute his full weight toward winning the war and the peace afterward.

"There are 12,000,000 Negroes in America," said Dr. Reid. "If we don't have that democracy we talk so glibly about here at home, we can't have the peace that we hope will follow this war."

Russo-Polish Line Comes to Forefront

Poland

Continued from Page 1

the treaty of Riga which gave them a common frontier running nearly due south from near Vilna across the Pripet Marshes in Volhynia down to East Galicia where it met the frontier of Rumania.

Thus the line cut right across several linguistic groups, notably the Lithuanians, White Russians, and Ukrainians, who shared this part of Europe with a strong minority of Poles and Jews.

When the Poles were driven back by the Germans in the opening phases of World War II they suddenly found themselves between two fires as Russian troops advanced over the frontier.

Line of Partition

Hitler at the time wasn't ready to invade the U. S. S. R. so when Polish resistance collapsed he agreed to allow the Russians to take all of Eastern Poland up to a line running almost due south from Bialystok and including such important places as Vilna, Brest Litovsk, Przemsyl, and Lvov.

The Russians immediately proceeded to incorporate this territory as part of the Soviet Union and deported large numbers of Poles who objected to being thus forced to become Soviet citizens.

Moscow now claims the new demarcation line as definitive. The Poles, on the other hand, point out that the demarcation line wasn't negotiated with them but with the Germans, and they refuse to discuss anything not based on the status quo established by the Treaty of Riga.

While on strictly legalistic bases the Polish thesis seems unshakable, the situation isn't so simple when examined from the standpoint of equity.

Moreover, it is pointed out that when in the past it suited the Poles to disregard legality they have not hestitated to do so, as when they signed the armistice giving Vilna to the Lithuanians and took it by force immediately afterward, and as when they forced Czechoslovakia to disgorge Teschen at the time of Munich and refused to admit that Czechoslovakia has any right to ask for it back, even as part of the Polish-Czech confederation agreement.

Racial Lines Crossed

One of the chief arguments adducible for the so-called demarcation line is that it runs roughly along the eastern edge of territories inhabited by various races which under the Riga settlement were arbitrarily split between Poland and Russia, or, as in the single case of the Lithuanians, given a precarious independence. Thus it is argued that there may be a strong case for changing the Riga line.

But that doesn't mean that the demarcation line is necessarily the right one. Still less does it mean that the unilateral methods of seizing pieces of territory by force without consulting either the local inhabitants or the central government which previously governed them is the right method for a great and respected member of the United Nations to adopt, especially in view of the fact it has voluntarily accepted the obligations of the Atlantic Charter.

Since today Russian armies are already in White Russia and are steadily drawing nearer the Riga line there is a growing urgency about the matter.

To put the contention another way, there may or may not be excellent reasons for giving the disputed territory to Russia, but force unsupported by anything else isn't one of them because if a single postwar boundary is fixed on such a basis it will be inequitable to prevent less powerful members of the United Nations following the example of their more powerful allies.

Allies Face Huge Problem Of Maintenance at Naples

Continued from Page 1

out of action for long. But it is equally true that the work of restoring them to meet the needs of a large population as well as occupation troops there and forces farther forward is a very laborious and time-absorbing job. This is shown in the case of Tunis, which was relatively unsabotaged compared with Naples.

These facts should be fully realized in America and Britain to avoid an unfavorable impression following overoptimistic wishful thinking in assessment of the difficulties ahead of the Allies in the rest of the Italian campaign and of the time it is likely to take to solve them.

Mexican City Honors Visit of U. S. President

MONTERREY, Mexico, Oct. 5 (AP)—An obelisk and two plaques were unveiled here yesterday to commemorate the visit of President Roosevelt earlier this year. The monument was dedicated by Antonio Villalobos, chief of the Administration's political party, who represented President Avila Camacho. It stands on the spot where President Avila Camacho greeted President Roosevelt.

All Corsica Free, Giraud Asserts

AYGIERS, Algeria, Oct. 5 (AP)—Corsica has been completely liberated, a special French communiqué signed by Gen. Henri Giraud announced today.

In an order of the day, General Giraud declared:

"The Commander in Chief extends warmest felicitations and most profound thanks to all officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers who went to the aid of Corsican patriots who had arisen against the nemy.

"He bows in pride for those who have fallen for our ideal of France free and generous.

"Today's success preludes tomorrow's victory.

"Soldiers of the land, sea and air, you have made the first step toward Europe. You have shown the enemy what you can do, I thank you.

"Forward to victory!"

Rail Wreck Caused By Broken Journal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—A broken journal on a coach caused the wreck of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Congressional Limited at Philadelphia Sept. 6, resulting in 79 fatalities and injuries to 129 persons, the Interstate Commerce Commission reported today.

I. C. C. said its investigation, made in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission, showed immediate cause of the break was overheating, probably to a temperature of 900 degrees Fahrenheit, but examination of the axle, wedge, and bearings failed to disclose anything which would have caused the overheating.

Speeding from Washington to New York, the train was traveling 56 miles an hour in a zone in which the maximum authorized speed was 70 miles an hour, the Commission said.

Swedish Prelate Cites Postwar Duty

By Religious News Service

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 5—Stressing the responsibilities of the Church in the coming days of reconstruction, Dr. Erling Eidom, Archbishop of Sweden, in a message of Bishops of the Swedish Lutheran Church, declared that "the days of peace call for fresh, active contribution by an ever more closely united people."

His address, which was radiocast by the Swedish Radio, called upon the Church "to plead the cause of both liberty and common brotherhood. We must also insist," he said, "upon the right of smaller nations to enjoy freedom and self-determination. But at the same time, we must emphasize that nations need to become imbued with the new spirit of mutual responsibility."

"May the Church of Christ throughout the world pray for the coming peace; pray for victors and vanquished; pray that there may be more room within us and in the life of nations for God's will and Christ's spirit."

1918 Living Costs

When the Armistice was declared after World War I, living costs were 63 per cent higher than in the summer of 1914.

Gromyko

Washington

Continued from Page 1

about closer collaboration of our countries in the postwar period, in the interest of general peace and security."

President Roosevelt strongly reciprocated Ambassador Gromyko's cordial sentiments.

"Our countries," he said, "are joined together in a high cause and I fully share your confidence that the unity of purpose which binds our peoples and our countries together in the prosecution of the war will be translated into a close and lasting collaboration together with other like-minded countries in the establishment of a just and enduring peace."

Indications today are that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will act before long to report out a Congressional directive on foreign policy which may be even more specific than the Fulbright Resolution already passed by the House. Agreement appears to be growing in the Senate that such a declaration will greatly enhance the prospects of the tri-Allied conference.

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Britain's Postwar Role: U. S.-Soviet Bridgehead

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 5—Britain's postwar role will be that of a bridgehead between the United States and Russia in the building of peace, Mr. Ernest Bevin, Britain's Minister of Labor and a member of the War Cabinet, told a labor demonstration at Manchester over the week end.

That is a national goal which many ordinary Britons have been visualizing hopefully for their country. It is sponsored openly by a leading member of the Government, who contended that no matter how wide are the differences in ideologies of Britain, the United States and Russia, yet in his opinion no greater opportunity than the present one ever has presented itself to found a workable world order. But success, Mr. Bevin insisted, depends almost entirely on these three powers.

What sort of a Britain is taking shape today for the task ahead of being a bridgehead between the United States and Russia?

Some Headway Made

The past week end has shown some headway in the clarification of postwar Britain. For another Labor member of the War Cabinet, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison, made an important speech on Oct. 3 explaining how far the present controlled and regimented life of Britain may be expected to continue after the war. Mr. Morrison's speech to a Scottish audience at Dundee set people talking throughout the whole country and took the most prominent place in newspaper editorials yesterday.

Mr. Morrison started off on a line that is generally accepted here, namely, that Britain's wartime controls will have to be continued into the peace period in some form or other as long as abnormal conditions persist. But when the Home Secretary extolled the benefits of government control of life and industry as a permanent feature of future Britain, he aroused strong protests from various quarters here.

Mr. Morrison is sternly taken to task in newspapers like the Daily Telegraph and Daily Mail for his allegation that the two main factors which wrecked the good intentions of the Government after World War I were big business and the press.

Conservative opinion charges that Mr. Morrison is ignoring other causes as to why neither prosperity nor peace were secured, such as political, industrial, financial, national, and social reasons.

Mr. Morrison Chided

Mr. Morrison also is chided with oversimplification when he finds an object lesson for the future in the fact that Britain has made its greatest and most efficient effort in history in the past four years of controlled existence. Limitations that suit a people and rules a nation will tolerate in war, as compared with peace, are entirely different, retort organs of conservative opinion.

Other quarters, however, are paying especial attention to Mr. Morrison's warning of a campaign now getting under way in favor of the speedy dropping of as many controls as possible. He recalled the "raging, tearing press campaign" against continuance of controls which he said was organized after the last war.

The Socialist Daily Herald says: "Strident echoes of that campaign are already assaulting the nation's ears." The liberal News Chronicle lauds Britain's planned wartime economy which, it says, has insured the optimum use of the nation's economic resources and kept the trend towards inflation within manageable limits. But the News Chronicle claims that "as victory draws nearer, opposition to the continuance of controls is beginning to gather momentum and there is real danger that the blunders of 1919 to 1920 may be repeated."

But just as Mr. Morrison warns that it would be disastrous to abandon state control after the war, so the National Chamber of Trade decided at its autumn meeting at Manchester last week that it was necessary to pass a resolution along different lines. This conference followed the lead of its President, Mr. Leonard Lyle, and decided to press for the easement of all controls as soon as possible with their complete abolition as soon as the law of supply and demand begins to operate again freely.

Motives Studied

How much of the growing flood of pros and cons on the question of controls is actuated by a desire for general national welfare; and how much is motivated by political expediency or selfish interests? That is what Britons are trying to figure out now and on their judgment will depend largely what sort of shape Britain gets into for its role of bridgehead between the United States and Russia in a still greater world objective.

Just how vital it is for Britain, the United States and Russia to achieve an economic collaboration was underlined over the week end by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, a leading Laborite outside of the War Cabinet. He told an audience at Birmingham: "The United States cannot live unto herself. We in Britain certainly cannot unless we go to the coolie level. The U. S. S. R., with even greater resources than the U. S. A., will find that she cannot live as a subcontinent."

Production Drive Begun by Russia

Recorded by CBS

Throughout Russia, "a big production drive has just been launched to provide the forces with supplies and equipment for the coming winter offensive," the British Radio reported.

The broadcast reminded its listeners that last year's winter offensive was launched by the Russians in the middle of November.

Cunningham Appointed British First Sea Lord

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 5—The appointment of Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, to succeed Admiral Sir Dudley Pound as First Sea Lord and Chief of the Navy Staff is expected to bring signal changes in the war at sea.

Coming at this particular time, when the Battle of the Mediterranean has been won and the Allies have a firm foothold on the European continent in the South, the change marks a shift of British naval strategy from a European to a global basis.

As supreme commander in the Mediterranean, a large share of the credit for United Nations successes of the past year in that theater is accorded to Sir Andrew. He is undoubtedly the most popular choice for the post of First Sea Lord.

Although Sir Dudley rendered great services to the British Fleet in the four and a half years he held the position of First Sea Lord, it is generally agreed that he was on the whole an orthodox strategist of the old school, while Admiral Cunningham, on the contrary, is a more modern sea strategist, in particular, more open to the importance of the air element in naval warfare.

Credit for Sir Dudley

Sir Dudley is generally given credit for two outstanding achievements—the British share in winning the Battle of the Atlantic, and development of night fighting tactics at sea which won the Battle of Matapan, most decisive naval engagement in the Mediterranean.

On the other hand, he has often been criticized in the past three years as failing to take full advantage of the air factor. Under Sir Andrew it is believed British naval strategy will soon take a big leap ahead in this field.

But it is in the sphere of the coming global war, notably against the Japanese, that Sir Andrew's appointment is expected to have its maximum effect. Although there are bound to be many important amphibious operations in the European theater of the war before Hitler is finally defeated, it is generally acknowledged now that these operations are likely to be in the nature of combined operations across small bodies of water rather than naval operations in the usual sense of the term.

More Distant Objectives

Therefore, with the exception of the special transport section of the Fleet involved in these amphibious landing operations, the British Navy as a whole can begin to turn its main attention farther afield. The battle against U-boats is by no means finished, as recent convoy losses off Newfoundland show.

But even so, it is anticipated that Prime Minister Winston Churchill's prophecy in his latest speech to Parliament will be carried out and many heavy units of Britain's Navy be sent out soon to the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

In his new position as First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff Sir Andrew will be in supreme charge of naval dispositions and strategy and thus play a major part in decisions regarding the Pacific. His experience in the Mediterranean is felt to have fitted him particularly well for co-operation with land and air forces in the kind of war that will have to be carried on against the Japanese in the Pacific Islands.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham

Who has been named British First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, succeeding Admiral Sir Dudley Pound.

Franco Calls Spain Neutral But Vigilant

MADRID, Oct. 5 (AP)—Spain's attitude was defined by Generalissimo Francisco Franco as one of "vigilant neutrality," in a recent address before the Falange. Heretofore the term has been "nonbelligerency."

The new phrase was not included in the first reports of his address and there were no headlines in the Spanish daily press concerning it. General Franco himself failed to emphasize it.

But the fact that the phrase was used by the chief of state who alone determines his country's official position pointed up a trend which gradually has been affecting Spain's position.

Nonbelligerency meant that Spain was neutral but friendly to the Axis in deed as well as word—just as the United States was non belligerent but friendly toward England before the assault on Pearl Harbor. Under neutrality, Spain would be expected to give equal treatment to both sides.

For instance, it is now possible to find United Nations communiqués frequently given the same space in the press as Axis communiqués. The newspaper ABC recently carried a picture of General Franco shaking hands with United States Ambassador Carlton J. H. Hayes.

Spanish newsstands, however, still sell German and French newspapers, but not British and American newspapers. Spain still has its Blue Legion at the Russian Front, and General Franco in his speech made no bones about Spain's anti-Communism.

Nevertheless, Spain's relations with the British and Americans have improved tremendously over 1941 when Falange demonstrations frequently resounded with cries which were not pro-Ally.

French Official Back in Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 5 (AP)—Roger Garreau, former Chief of the Fighting French Delegation in Russia, has returned to Moscow from the Middle East, where he had been on leave.

The Soviet's recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers as the representative of liberated French territory took place during his absence.

M. Garreau was welcomed at the airport by a representative of the Soviet Foreign Office.

Vichy Sees Civil War Near In New Anti-Nazi Flareup

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—A new flareup of resistance by thousands of Frenchmen against their German conquerors and Pierre Laval's Nazi-directed Government has brought a grim warning from the Vichy Radio that France is on the verge of civil war.

The admonition was included in an appeal against sabotage broadcast shortly after announcement of the execution of 52 Frenchmen for "terrorist acts." The executions coincided with reports of the destruction by French Patriots of three power stations at Chalons-sur-Saone, Germelles and Le Creusot—all serving the German armament industry—with damage which the Algiers Radio said was "comparable to the breaching of the Möhne and Eder Dams" by the Royal Air Force.

The French flareup was accompanied by a warning to the Dutch by Arthur Seyss Inquart, German Commissioner for the Netherlands, that if attacks against Dutch Nazis did not cease the Netherlands food supplies would be cut off. New outbreaks of sabotage also were reported in Rumania.

French sources in London said that sabotage in France was no longer sporadic but thorough and systematic, despite heavy German patrols along important railways and bridges, and declared that the outbreaks have been particularly virulent recently in Brittany.

It was estimated here that there are between 150,000 and 200,000 Frenchmen who are "fully organized" for resistance against the Germans, in addition to another 200,000 who are in hiding to escape deportation orders.

Laval was reported to be making frantic efforts to break up the opposition with heavy repressive measures—including an increasing number of capital sentences—and by speeding up deportations to Germany.

"Daily in every town it is increasingly common to see men being dragged from their homes."

Norse Tanker Keeps 'Em Flying

AN EAST COAST PORT, Oct. 5 (AP)—The "tanker championship of World War II" was claimed for one of Norway's tanker fleet.

The Norwegian shipping and trade mission said the tanker, unidentified for security reasons, had crossed the Atlantic 45 times during the four years of war, transporting 100,000,000-gallons of gasoline—enough to fuel 1,000 four-motored bombers for 100 bombing missions to Berlin.

The ship, which sometimes sailed without convoy protection, once had part of its bow blown off by a mine in the English Channel. Another time it rescued American seamen who had spent 22 days on a raft.

"Otherwise," the captain said, "nothing of importance happened."

42,000 Tons a Day

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Commodore Frederick G. Reinicke, Third Naval District Port Director, declared that "in one typical day of all-out offensive, the European theater of operations consumed 42,000 tons of petroleum."

Aerial operations alone over Europe on one active day require 2,750,000 gallons of aviation gasoline, he told representatives of marine and tanker loading departments of 16 oil companies. "To this staggering figure," he said, "add the fuel consumed by supply trucks, jeeps, tank trucks, squad cars, gun carriers, troop carriers, hospital trucks, and all the other fuel-consuming vehicles, and the vast quantities of petroleum needed by the Navy in combat and convoy operations."

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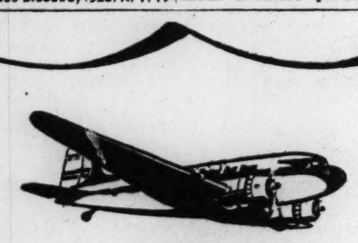

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Japanese Brutality to Flier

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A harrowing story of how the Japanese executed an American airman who had been shot down behind their lines in the Southwest Pacific is contained today in a special dispatch to the Associated Press from C. Yates McDaniel, one of the agency's war correspondents.

The dispatch is based upon information obtained from the diary of a Japanese soldier captured at Salamaua in New Guinea, and made public by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

The American flier, who was shot down on March 18, was beheaded in a brutal manner on March 29 in accordance with the Japanese "Samurai" code. The enemy diarist describes in vivid detail how the executioner's huge sword, which he termed "the famous Osamune," descended and how the pilot's body subsequently was mutilated. The diarist said the pilot faced his executioners with calm and fortitude.

Mr. McDaniel said the Japanese diary described the flier as a young lieutenant or captain who had been "an instructor in army transport command at Moresby (Port Moresby, New Guinea)."

Retribution

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Responsible Japanese officials will have to answer at the end of the war for the summary beheading of an American air transport command aviator near Salamaua, New Guinea.

This was made clear today by the State Department following publication by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in the Southwest Pacific of a captured Japanese diary which described the execution of the American aviator last March 29.

With only press reports of the diary to go on, the Department was not prepared to say immediately what action would be taken, but cited the communication which this Government sent to Tokyo last April 12 regarding the reported Japanese execution of some of the American fliers who bombed Tokyo in April, 1942.

If they are still alive at the end of the war, among those responsible will be Sub-Lieutenant First Class Komai and Lieutenant Commander Tsukioka of the Imperial Japanese Navy, named as principals in the beheading incident.

In the April 12 note, sent through the Swiss Government, this Government pointed out Tokyo's violations of international law and agreements regarding the treatment of prisoners of war.

The note said the American Government "also solemnly warns the Japanese Government that for any other violations . . . as regards American prisoners of war or for any other acts of criminal barbarity inflicted upon American prisoners . . . the American Government will visit upon the officers of the Japanese Government responsible for such uncivilized and inhumane acts the punishment they deserve."

German Cruelty

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Red Army's chief surgeon, Nikolai Burdenko, told the Russian people yesterday that the Germans were exterminating war prisoners systematically by "murdering them outright and by causing their death by inhuman forced labor."

Dr. Burdenko's charges were broadcast by the Moscow Radio and heard here by the Soviet monitor.

It was the second time within three days that the Russians accused the Germans of wholesale murder. Alexei Tolstoi said in an English-language broadcast, Oct. 2, that the bodies of more than 40,000 slain Russians were found in a mine shaft near Stalino.

Declaring that the mortality rate in the war prison camps had reached 20 to 30 per cent, Dr. Burdenko charged that the prisoners were not given sufficient food or care and were kept half-naked in unheated buildings without being given water for washing or drinking.

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Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Mexican Women Still Seek The Vote

By Elizabeth Fagg
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

The inevitable thorn-in-the-side of the Mexican Congress is making itself felt again this year as Mexican women ask anew for that privilege which they do not now enjoy—the right to vote. A petition directed by the Feminine Coordinating Committee for the Defense of the Country has been handed the House of Deputies stating that "given the circumstances in which our country finds itself, it is just and necessary to give the vote to woman and to elevate her, with this single act, to the place which she deserves as a citizen of a country which is free, democratic and just."

The petition has elicited small enthusiasm on the part of the deputies and it is unlikely that the question will even be given a place on the program of minimum legislation. The opinion given is that Mexican women are not prepared to use the privilege already enjoyed by women of the United States, England and the Soviet. The cause has lost strength apparently since the last administration when President Lazaro Cardenas publicly stated that he would aid the feminist movement in Mexico in every way. Feminine organizations began to bring pressure on state governments, and, the petition to the Congress points out, a great deal of progress was made.

Attitude a Paradox

It is often remarked as a paradoxical situation that Mexico, with its Revolutionary Government and the most liberal constitution in the Western Hemisphere, has not given women this right of citizenship — though, of course, the French Revolution did not bring the vote to French women, who still do not enjoy this right.

The vote is the spearhead of work of most Mexican feminine organizations. The PRM (Mexican Revolutionary Party), the party in power, has gone on record as recognizing the right of Mexican women to vote and to be voted for.

Though the right of women to vote is one which all democratic or liberal thinking persons would grant theoretically, there are admittedly in Mexico powerful reasons of a practical nature which make some of the most revolutionary Mexicans hesitant about granting the vote as yet.

One of these—the old one always advanced in every country when the feminine vote is struggling for recognition—is that Mexican women are lacking in political education to such an extent that they would be unable to handle the vote. It is true that Mexican women of the middle and upper classes have had little encouragement by the men to develop an interest in political matters. Most do not even bother to read the newspapers. Living still in the sequestered mode of the old Spanish tradition, they do not yet enjoy even equal social rights with men.

Need Education

Even some of the women leaders themselves, for this reason, believe preparation must be made to prepare women to handle the vote. Celia Ramirez, director of the Committee of Civil Defense, of the Federal District, and a liberal, wrote the current Congress following the FCCDC petition that "it is indispensable that the present Legislature occupies itself in giving laws which will permit women equal rights and prerogatives to those of men, in the economic field, in order that afterwards it can begin to think of giving them civic rights which will permit them to elect their representatives in Congress."

Coupled with the unpreparedness of Mexican women is the control the Roman Catholic Church exercises over the feminine population. Much more than the men, Mexican women are devout adherents. It was in part against this church that the Mexican Revolution was directed. In discussions among Mexican deputies and senators, the experience of Republican Spain on this score is often cited.

It is recalled that the Spanish Republic soon after it came into existence granted women the right to vote and to divorce. Certain students of the Spanish Civil War, however, say that the downfall of the Republic was, in part at least, due to women's vote. In the first national election in which they participated, it is said, Spanish women, consulting their priests instead of their husbands, voted into office conservative and reactionary elements which began the weakening of the Republic.

System Faulty

Another reason given for postponement of the feminine vote in Mexico, is that Mexican democracy has so far yet to go in its electoral system and in the entire practical application of democratic forms which exist constitutionally, that the right of feminine vote is, comparatively, still of minor importance. Mexicans themselves complain that under the one-party system existing here, the vote itself still has little meaning, whether cast by a man or a woman. Abuses of the elections themselves should first be eradicated, they say.

About half of the countries of Latin America have granted the vote to women. It is to be hoped that Mexico, to whom many of the other countries look for leadership in liberal social legislation, will not find it necessary to delay much longer this democratic step. If Mexican women are in truth not ready for the vote, then the measures which will make them ready should be taken as soon as possible.

By a Staff Photographer

Work is play for the young artists who help Peg Hall decorate the interesting novelties which she makes for fine gift shops all over the country. Above, her helpers are shown, the one at the left enjoying the sunshine on the porch steps while she sandpapers boxes, with Mrs. Hall's two dogs as companions. At the right, others do skillful painting in the studio. Below, Mrs. Hall and her spaniel are shown with the original wheelbarrow which she converted into a tea cart. She now makes miniatures as flower holders for centerpieces. And new articles are constantly being designed.

Peg Hall Makes Her Ingenuity Pay

By Marjorie Morrill
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Peg Hall searched deep in her treasure chest the day she was faced with providing a home and support for herself and two schoolboy sons. And she came up with an assortment of treasures,—ingenuity and originality, a natural stick-to-itiveness, and an innate ability to succeed at whatever she tackled. Her experience had not included earning her living but she had an artistic ability, hitherto used only for making articles to sell at church fairs.

So when next asked, "What do you intend to donate to the fair this year," she frankly answered that her contribution would be small because she was trying to sell some things to help herself and the boys. She soon found buyers—plenty to meet her needs—and thus made a modest start in the business of designing decorative pieces. Among her wares, which are to be found in leading Fifth Avenue stores and other fine shops all over the country, are hand-painted boxes, old-fashioned carts and sleighs in miniature and antiqued trays.

The first thing she made and sold was a serving cart for garden parties and alfresco dining. She had always been aware of the need of such a convenience when enjoying garden suppers. Using as a model a tiny Sicilian cart brought to her by friends, she designed one, complete with shelves for plates, cup hooks, drawers for silver, racks for glasses and serving dishes, and a cover to go over all to turn it into a table. This one is still in use in her garden.

Demand Follows Design

From this point it required only her ingenuity to visualize table-size carts, each handmade and decorated, to be used as a centerpiece holding fruit or flowers. Other articles, equally original, followed and the demand for them came closely on the heels of each new design.

Although Peg Hall gifts are essentially a one-woman enterprise, Mrs. Hall has never been actually alone in her work. In the early days, her sons were copartners in turning the lower floor of their home into a studio. Their charming living quarters are upstairs away from the paint pots and workrooms. The boys put up shelves for a tray room, and contrived an ingenious way to use the vacuum cleaner in reverse to suction dust out of the room where she did the intricate work of inlaying gold onto tin trays in lovely designs.

Her boys are in the Navy now, and her assistants are high school girls who come by bicycle or bus from the village, taking picnic lunches, an English girl refugee, and a young mother each of whom enjoys painting. Everything about Peg Hall and her workrooms is gay and informal, including the girls at work. They tackle every project with zest and often do errands on the side. Ann may be interrupted to run upstairs to get a catalog, Nancy may be asked to run into the garden for some flowers to show off a floral arrangement in a sleigh, or to gather up a handful of curly endive from the Victory Garden—in which they have all had a part—to give the visitor. But they hurry back.

Exquisite, Durable, Useful

Peg Hall originates her designs, develops processes, and teaches every step of the painting to her girls just as soon as they are ready to take it up. They learn to paint skillfully, to mix colors, to apply waterproof finishes to carts to be used for flowers, chipproof finishes to trays. The articles Peg Hall designs are exquisite, but they are also durable and useful. She makes nothing that does not measure up to those three requirements.

Quantity orders come in steadily to her home studio in the quaint little New England town of Bedford, Mass. She has an agent now in New York who handles marketing. But at first she sold as well as made her products herself, taking loads into Boston gift shops as often as she had a variety of articles to offer.

She is constantly developing new designs, and when the time comes that she feels another item should be added to the carts, sleighs, boxes and trays in which she now specializes, she will be ready to make a cardboard model of the new piece, take it to her cabinet maker for construction in wood, get it back, decorate it, and launch it on the market. She knows there is no scarcity of ideas.

She sometimes thinks she might take a war job, especially while materials are restricted and many cabinet makers or trained hand finishers are off at war, but she is still guided by her original purpose—that of maintaining a home for her two sons. She wants their home to be right there for them on furloughs and to come back to after the war is over, so she is still making Peg Hall gifts.

Service Wives Are Thinking

Editor's Note: Mrs. Stephen W. Gifford, Chairman of the Officers' Wives Club of Boston Y. W. C. A., has written the following in response to the two articles recently published on this page dealing with the attitude of wives of men in the service.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Officers' Wives Club at the Boston Y. W. C. A. is immensely interested in the question The Christian Science Monitor has posed: "Are young wives of men in the service keeping pace with the broadened viewpoint their husbands are gaining through their war experience?" . . . Emphatically, "yes"—at least among a majority of the 1,400 wives who have passed through our doors since the club was organized in April, 1942.

The reason is not far to seek. These girls have big issues to face, too, not the dangers of the firing line, but the difficulties of home making, the doubts and hesitations about the future, and the separation. It is heartening to see their courage and efficiency in dealing with such an involved situation.

They have settled their own apartments, found their own paid jobs, volunteered for war work, oriented themselves in a strange city, and with these practical matters out of the way, they are beginning to wonder what it is all about. Why are they where they are, and as they are? What is the matter with the world in general?

Common Interests

At this point, as well as all along the line, the Officers' Wives Club has entered the picture. Here they have met to exchange notes on Iceland, Alaska, North Africa, Sicily, and the Solomons. They have discussed Munich, the Versailles Treaty, Manchuria, Pearl Harbor and Guadalcanal. These topics are as close to them as house-hunting, Vogue, or the latest recipe for tomato surprise. As one of them has said, "We have too much at stake in the war to be able to sit back and not try to understand how it all came about."

With this end in view they have invited a group of experts in political and social fields, eminent professors at Harvard and M. I. T., to discuss such subjects as "The Struggle for World Order," "The Peace That Failed," "What We Are Fighting," and finally "What Can We Do?"

The interest in these larger problems is manifestly natural and spontaneous. The will to keep up with their husbands is a secondary motive, although a strong one. As the reports come in from the North and South Pacific areas, Munda Bay and Italy, there is a growing realization of the faraway experiences the fighting men are undergoing, and a deep desire to participate as far as humanly possible in these world-shaking events.

No Real Separation

A phrase used by Mrs. George S. Patton, Jr., wife of Lieut. Gen. Patton, in a speech at the Y. W. C. A. on July 6 of this year, recurs to me: "An army wife has to learn early in marriage how to share life every day with her husband, even in the course of long separations." In wartime this need is deepened. As a vivid example, may I quote from a letter written by one of our service wives visiting her husband at a Naval Hospital on the Pacific Coast. "The boys have been talking about Guadalcanal. There are about five of them in a room. One kid, age 22, a first lieutenant, was the only one of 63 men in his platoon to get out of one skirmish alive. What some of them have taken is unbelievable—and the mark of their experience is on them. It's on them in their reaction to brutality and in their sense of values and proportion and in their fear of what the future holds for them. It is both pathetic and terrible. Wally has it, too, the Guadalcanal mark. I'm doing all I can to try to help him, but I feel terribly inadequate at times. Love and faith and time will, I think, do it—especially time."

Many similar reunions will occur during and after the war! May they take place with an equal depth of understanding.

Combine Common Fruits With Dash of Imagination

By Jean Cowles
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rich desserts are out for the duration, but we are still rich in fruits.

If you think of fruit desserts as half a grapefruit, an apple, or a pear put on the table for you to peel, it would pay you to investigate what else can be concocted out of fruit with a minimum of sugar, or with honey, marshmallows, or maple sugar for sweetening. By consulting any of the standard cookbooks, one could probably find enough ways to serve a different fruit dessert every night for several months, and never have to stir up a cake batter to go with it or roll out a pie crust in which to bake it.

From my own cookbooks I have put together the following list of fruit desserts, which include only those fruits common to most parts of the country all the year around:

Fruits You Can Bake

Apples — Can be sweetened with honey or with maple sugar. Are a little special when stuffed with nuts, raisins, figs, or dates.

Can be baked plain, then filled with marshmallows, or marmalade, topped with a meringue flavored with lemon, and browned in the oven.

Can be sliced and scalloped with bread crumbs.

Leftover applesauce can be baked by beating in some egg yolks, baking 15 minutes, then covering with a meringue made from the egg whites and browning in the oven.

Quartered apples, combined with quartered quinces, are good when baked together.

Bananas—Good when baked 20 minutes in a little sugar syrup, or corn syrup flavored with lemon or orange juice.

Can be baked the same way with quartered orange sections, and cut-up grapes.

Put sliced bananas between slices of thin, buttered bread in a hot oven until lightly browned.

Oranges—Should be boiled 30 or 40 minutes before baking. Afterwards, cut off the top and remove the pulp to combine with nuts, raisins, figs, etc., to stuff the orange for baking.

Peaches—Whole or sliced peaches can be baked with a custard sauce over them, or sprinkled over with chopped nuts and raisins, or marshmallow.

Persimmons — Can be baked whole.

Quinces—Can be baked whole, or quartered.

Rhubarb—Instead of the regular boiled sauce, it can be baked with a few raisins, figs, dates, or nuts. It takes less sugar when combined with these.

Fruits You Can Boil

Apples—Cut up with a ball cutter, and stew. This makes an unusual apple dish.

Applesauce can be easily made into apple whip by the addition of one or two egg whites.

Apples and dates stew well together. Cut up the apples and stone the dates. Dates will sweeten the apples.

Apples and prunes, or raisins stew well together. The prunes or raisins will sweeten the apples.

Apples can be steamed. Are good when covered with a syrup from preserved ginger.

Bananas—Simmer slowly for half an hour, then add a few drops of lemon juice.

Berries—All kinds are good stewed, and served very cold. Do not overcook.

Dates—Can be soaked overnight like prunes then slowly simmered.

Dried peaches—Good when stewed with raisins.

Figs—Steamed figs make an exceptionally nice dessert.

Peaches—Can be stewed either whole or sliced, or halved.

Pears—Pear sauce can be made just like applesauce.

Quinces—Quince sauce can be made like apple or pear sauce.

Rhubarb—Stewed rhubarb is always a good stand-by.

Fruits You Can Broil

Grapefruit—Halved, and cored, can be broiled with a little honey for sweetening. Serve hot.

Oranges—Can be broiled the same as grapefruit.

Fruits You Can Fry

Bananas—Dipped in egg and cracker crumbs, bananas can be fried and served with a little currant jelly over them.

Peaches—Browned in a little butter are good when served with a little chocolate sauce over them.

Pears—Can also be served like peaches.

Good Mixtures

Fruit Mixtures (To which you can add any of your favorite fruits) —Melon rings (from any kind of melon) filled with any berries, sliced peaches, grapes, etc.

Dried prunes, figs, or raisins soaked several hours in lemon or orange juice, then drained and folded into whipped cream.

Grapefruit, halved and pulp cut out, can be mixed with berries, grapes, oranges, or mint leaves.

Bananas, strawberries, cocoanut, mint leaves.

Sliced bananas, and currants (crushed with a little sugar and allowed to stand an hour or two).

Miscellaneous

Frosted fruits (small fruits dipped in egg white then in powdered or granulated sugar)—grapes, cherries, currants, strawberries are good when treated in this manner.

Stuffed dates.

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Teen Agers See Rosy Era Due Through Invention and Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—America's teen-age savants feel pretty confident about the postwar future.

They believe that research and invention will eliminate further wars, will lick the menace of famines, will show mankind how to derive power from the atom—will build, in short, a bright new world.

Forty youthful finalists in a nation-wide natural science scholarship competition can hardly be wrong.

Uninhabited by ancient custom and tradition, these 40 boys and girls who were selected, at the average age of 17, from among 15,000 high school seniors, each put pen to paper and wrote thousand-word essays on "Science's Next Great Step Ahead." It was part of the competition for the Westinghouse-sponsored Science Scholarships totaling $11,000.

Tapping Earth's Heat

They see tremendous achievements up ahead, these youngsters from among whose ranks a number, their scholastic days over temporarily, have joined the armed forces. Take the derivation of power from the earth. Joseph Milton Fox of Overbrook High School, Philadelphia, writes:

"Suppose we bore for heat. The deepest boring man has yet made into the earth extends about two miles down. A single shaft, about 12 miles deep, to mine the power of the intense heat of the earth's interior, would provide energy far beyond the requirements of the Entire United States."

Or take the subject of atomic energy. Murray Rosenblatt, Senior at Evander Childs High School, New York, says that "to divide and conquer the literally impossible—the atom—is the first step in forging the new Archimedean lever, atomic energy." These boys don't feel we'll need to worry forever about our dwindling supplies of gasoline.

Invention as Peacemaker

These researchers of tomorrow's great laboratories see research and invention as an aid in world peacemaking and peacekeeping, as well as a guarantor of decent living standards the world over. Robert Mark of Trenton, N. J., says research offers hope for the elimination of serious famines, arguing that their cause "is not lack of food but difficulty and expense of transportation.

He believes research will heavily contribute to achieving world peace "through abundance of food and manufactured goods, but more because of increasing interdependence of nations resulting from the shortened distances and changing geography of the air age."

Robert Folger, of Winter Haven, Fla., sees the future as heavily plasticized, declaring that "people's clothing will probably be composed largely of synthetic textiles, synthetic foods, enriched with synthetic vitamins and made palatable with synthetic flavors, may grace the dinner tables of the future. Other plastics together with light metals may altogether replace wooden furniture."

Meanwhile, the third annual "science talent search" sponsored by Science Service is getting under way. This month, 40,000 high school teachers will be asked by Science Clubs of America to aid in the selection of 40 talented high school seniors of the class of '44, who will go on an all-expense trip to Washington to the five-day Science Talent Institute next February.

Senate Waits Secret Report From Globe-Girdling Members

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Reports that Allied sources of natural rubber could be stepped up measurably under wartime pressure may be one of the subjects taken up at a closed session of the Senate Thursday.

Five Senators who are to report on their world-girdling inspection trip of battlefront areas saw natural rubber being drained from trees and processed in Ceylon, and are understood to have brought back conflicting estimates of the effectiveness of operations there.

One viewpoint was that the rubber now being obtained from Ceylon, chief remaining United Nations source, is only about 30 per cent of the amount that could be taken out if peacetime measures for conserving trees were not being adhered to.

From another standpoint it was contended that double tapping of trees, instead of the single tapping now practiced, might increase the immediate output but at the expense of so damaging the trees that the source of supply might fail altogether if the war in the Pacific lasts four or five years longer.

This rubber question is only one of several the five—Senators Richard B. Russell (D) of Georgia, James M. Mead (D) of New York, Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts—are expected to discuss in the unusual executive session.

The absence of any major fighting in China is likely to be called to the Senate's attention, with Senator Chandler reiterating that unless more men, guns and planes are sent there the Chinese may be forced out of the war. Senator Chandler, now en route back to Washington, already has urged publicly that Gen. Douglas MacArthur be named to head a unified command for the Pacific and Asia, including Burma, India and China.

Senator Lodge, who said in a Senate speech last week that the whole course of the Pacific war might be changed if the United Nations could obtain bomber bases in Siberia, told reporters he expects to give the Senate confidential information about military installations that would be helpful to the enemy if it became known and for that reason could be told only in closed session.

While there have been reports the Administration hoped to soft pedal criticisms of some British economic and diplomatic activities reported to have irked the traveling Senators, Chairman Russell said no such suggestion had been made to him.

Press Freedom in America Hailed by Church Spokesman

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Three leaders of the Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths joined in hailing a free press in America and paid tribute to American newspapers for promoting religious principles in statements published in Editor and Publisher, newspaper weekly trade publication.

The publication said statements of the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America and President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; the Rt. Rev. Michael J. Ready, General Secretary of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and Dr. Israel Goldstein, President of the Synagogue Council of America, were issued through Religious News Service in connection with National Newspaper Week, Oct. 1-8.

Bishop Tucker said that the American press "has been one of our most effective influences for good," and "has been in the forefront of leadership of our great causes." He added that "a free press of the future is one of the surest guarantees of freedom of worship," and "one of the surest guarantees of freedom in any sense."

Monsignor Ready, declaring that "the responsibility of our press is always a weighty one and solemn one," said that today it "becomes an awesome thing."

"While I give tribute to our American press," he said, "I give it the expression of my confidence —that in the free American way it will nevertheless strictly and proudly bind itself to the truth and thus provide a leadership that is sound and wise."

Dr. Goldstein said, "It is a tribute to the vitality of American democracy that in the midst of war our press remains free," in "striking contrast to the press in the lands of our foes."

"American newspapers represent, on the whole," he said, "an extraordinarily high level of public responsibility both in their news columns and in their editorial columns. Our nation's war effort has received incalculable stimulus from the press, for the very reason that it is a free press."

Studies in Alaska of Stratosphere By Carnegie Institution to Go On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRBANKS, Alaska—The Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., department of terrestrial magnetism, has extended for another year its program of cooperative research into solar-terrestrial relationships and variations in the upper atmosphere. The work is carried on jointly with the natural science department of the University of Alaska, whose campus is located in an ideal spot for photographic and spectographic study of the aurora borealis or "northern lights."

A magnetic observatory equipped for continuous registration of magnetic elements and determination of the absolute field strength, is housed in two campus buildings. Automatic multi-frequency ionospheric equipment for continuous determination of characteristics of the ionosphere overhead, together with signal intensity recorders for registering related phenomena at distant points, has been installed in the Eilson Building.

Head of the geophysical research program this fall and winter is Stuart L. Seaton, Carnegie Institution staff member, who won his Bachelor of Science degree here in 1942. Charles W. Malich, Associate Professor of Physics and a graduate of the University of Minnesota, is assisting as are several students.

Timber Fire Costly

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 5 (AP) —A two-day timber and brush fire which blackened 6,900 acres, fatally burned eight men and injured scores of others was brought under control yesterday by 600 fire fighters.

Pressure Defied by Truman; Production Probe to Go On

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5—Pressure from inside or outside the Government or criticism from either military or industrial officials will not prevent the Truman Committee from continuing its investigations of defective war production, Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, its Chairman, declared in a nationwide radiocast.

Senator Truman vigorously defended the right, the propriety, the necessity of pressing Congressional inquiry into all phases of the war effort and in exposing shortcomings regardless of where these exposures fall.

He disclosed that the Army, after first resisting the Committee's investigations and later denying the validity of its critical findings, has now instituted court-martial proceedings against some of the officers involved in the Committee's report "that the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, a subsidiary of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, was guilty of selling for installation in Army and Navy planes airplane engines that were not in accordance with specifications."

Army Recalls Engines

He reported that the Army has now called in 100 of the Lockland engines produced from January to April—prior to the Committee's report—and has had them thrown down and re-examined.

He disclosed that he was prevented by War Department censorship from setting forth the results of this re-examination.

"These results," the Senator declared, "were obtained from the Army by the Committee and I would like to set them forth here for your information as a direct, final and conclusive answer to the contention that the engines produced were not defective and were fit for use in airplanes.

"However, Acting Secretary of War Patterson has specifically requested that this information be denied to the public. Without his consent, I will not make it public."

It is expected that the Truman Committee will shortly summon Mr. Patterson to explain why the public is not entitled to receive this information.

Faults the Exception

Senator Truman contended that while "practically all of industry is producing good, high-grade material and a great mass of companies are giving our Government what it pays for," a "very few of our large corporations have strayed from the path." He emphasized that he had no criticism of industry and business in general, that "the few I have had to criticize are the exceptions and not the rule."

Senator Truman delivered a detailed and carefully prepared address designed to answer many of the criticisms which have been directed at the work of the Committee.

He cited particularly the charge which received prominent display in some newspapers that the Committee's report on defective production by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation was responsible for a falling off of steel production. He mentioned one boxcar headline which read: "Steel Slump Blamed on Truman; Committee's Bungling Slows War Effort." The story predicted that the month of April would show a 35 per cent slump in production.

Headline Refuted

"The fact is," the Senator said, "that after the month had ended and the figures were in, the War Production Board announced that April was a record-breaking month and that the steel industry produced more steel plate than it had ever before produced in a similar month."

Common honesty, the Committee Chairman held, "requires that business should not foist on the Government materials that do not conform to contract."

"But more than honesty is involved here," he asserted. "Our soldiers and sailors are dependent upon those materials for their lives, and our Nation is dependent upon them for its liberty, and even for its continued existence.

"For these reasons, the Committee of the Senate, of which I have the honor to be the Chairman, has considered itself obligated to check charges that come to it from Government inspectors that certain corporations are delivering war material that does not meet specifications. These Government inspectors are patriotic men. They are honest and conscientious. They make no profit from the sale of the war materials. They gain nothing by making unfounded charges, and by complaining at all, they risk their jobs.

Some Charges True

"The committee has investigated a number of such charges. Unfortunately, it has found several outstanding examples in which they were true. In all such cases, the committee has insisted that the corporation involved should correct the situation, and that it should either produce material according to specifications, or obtain the approval of the armed service using the material for the delivery of substandard items to be paid for as substandard material and used only where it can safely be used.

"The Committee will continue this policy. It will not accept excuses from management, except where it is convinced that management is acting promptly, and in good faith, to remedy the situation and to discharge those responsible for the fraud upon the Government. By the latter, the Committee does not mean the little fellows at the plant who pass the materials, but the plant superintendents who, through carelessness and incapacity, are responsible for the existence of the situation.

"Such a policy seemed to the Committee to be so clearly right and necessary that it expected that the press and radio would join it in requiring management to conform to Government specifications, and in telling defense workers that they would receive support in their efforts to make good war material.

Press and Radio Risk

"By and large the Committee's effort has received such support. The press and radio deserve a great deal of credit for this, because the companies which have had to be corrected include several of the largest corporations in the United States. They spend millions of dollars for advertising, which the press and radio risk if they publicize their mistakes.

"A constructive and timely investigation of failure to conform to Government specifications may be painful to the businessmen involved, but it may also be very useful even to them."

Senator Truman gave the following account of how thoroughly and how carefully his committee goes about its delicate and difficult investigations.

"I want to tell you," he said, referring to the inquiry into the operations of the Curtiss-Wright plant at Lockland, Ohio, "how this investigation started and was conducted. In order to make sure that the engines being produced could properly be used in our military aircraft, both Curtiss-Wright and the Government employed many inspectors, at a total cost of several million dollars a year.

Complaints From Inspectors

"The committee received letters from a number of these inspectors, particularly the Government inspectors, complaining that they were being forced to pass parts and engines which were not in accordance with the specifications. Now, these specifications were prepared by Curtiss-Wright itself, and approved by the War Department. Curtiss-Wright has never claimed that the specifications were needlessly made too strict.

"A committee investigator was sent to Cincinnati. He found that the majority of the Government inspectors looked to the Senate to correct a situation which they had lost hope of having corrected by Curtiss-Wright. In fact, one of the inspectors broke down and cried as he told his story, saying that he had two nephews in the air forces.

"Before our investigator had finished, not only a majority of the Government inspectors, but also a number of the Curtiss-Wright inspectors made the same charge, namely, that the inspectors were not being permitted to reject parts and engines that failed to conform to specifications.

Penalized for Efficiency

"These men had come to the committee only as a last resort. They had tried to tell their story to Curtiss-Wright. They had tried to tell their story to their own superiors in the United States Army. The only reward of those who attempted to do this was that they were transferred under a cloud, or otherwise penalized. Morale was almost completely destroyed.

"Their complaints were unanimous. There were no discrepancies. They had been forced to accept bad materials. In many cases where they attempted to reject material which was clearly bad, Curtiss-Wright succeeded in having them overruled by appealing, over their heads, to their superiors.

"They did not charge their superiors with dishonesty—they simply pointed out that, again and again, material which was clearly and dangerously bad, had been accepted. They were able to show our investigator defective parts which had been accepted. They were able to point out engines which had been accepted with defects.

Public Not Told

"The Committee did not make any public announcement of the conditions which its investigator had found, because it wanted to be absolutely sure that it was fair to Curtiss-Wright and to the Army.

"What the Committee did do was to call in both Curtiss-Wright and the Army, and give them each a week or two within which to make their own investigation of the inspection procedures at the Lockland plant. Both later reported to the Committee that they had found nothing. Some of the Curtiss-Wright personnel, who claimed to have made an investigation, have since been discharged or removed from their jobs, and the Army has instituted court-martial proceedings against some of the officers upon whom it relied for an investigation.

Army Made Investigation

"A subcommittee of the Truman Committee then went to Cincinnati to inspect the plant and to hold hearings. Before it finished, it had heard scores of witnesses. One witness would suggest several others. A group of inspectors would go out, voluntarily, and dig up a number of other inspectors who had the same story to tell. The subcommittee took 1,200 pages of testimony, and found a situation which was appalling.

"At the subcommittee's invitation, an Army officer accompanied it, and was at its hearings. At his request, the testimony taken by the subcommittee was made available to the Army, which also made a further investigation of its own. The Army and the Committee are in substantial agreement that the situation at the Lockland plant was extremely bad, and required drastic corrective action.

"The Committee issued a report to the Senate to force Curtiss-Wright and the Army to take further additional corrective action, and to take it promptly.

"The Committee found no evidence that Curtiss-Wright was deliberately disregarding the specifications for the purpose of sabotage. We understood that the reason why some of its officials wanted lax inspection was that they were not able to produce engines in quantity that conformed to the specifications.

"The suggestion that Curtiss-Wright had taken full corrective action before the Committee's report was equally unfounded."

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Valentino's Horse Carries On

Wide World

Jadaan Holds Head Proudly—but Back on the Ranch

Looking over the spring crop of colts at the W. K. Kellogg Ranch at Pomona, Calif., Jadaan, the famous Arabian stallion which lent authenticity to many of Rudolph Valentino's desert films, finds them all sturdy fellows, well capable of carrying on his line, with Hollywood now only a flashy page in his career.

House Orders Probe Of Airplane Plant

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 5

The House Naval Affairs Committee ordered today an investigation of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, with Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee, asserting that the Navy, labor, and management "all seem responsible for its deplorable production."

He declared that a subcommittee would make a thorough investigation of what he called Brewster's "failure to deliver airplanes in anywhere near the quantity it should." Open hearings will begin here next week. The Brewster firm has plants at Johnsville, Pa., Newark, N. J., and Long Island City, N. Y.

How Tax Plan Would Affect Paying Groups

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Treasury's new income tax proposals would start surtaxes at 21 per cent on the first taxable dollar and range upward to 90 per cent on amounts over $100,000. The normal tax rate would continue at 6 per cent, the 5 per cent Victory Tax would be repealed and exemptions lowered, and the earned income credit would be repealed.

The following table shows present and proposed tax rates for a married couple who have no dependents; their exemption under present law is $1,200; under the Treasury program $1,100 (Victory tax net income is assumed to be nine tenths of net income in the present law columns):

Net income before personal exemption	Present law including net Victory Tax	Proposal gross tax	Present law Victory Tax %	Proposal gross tax %
			P. C.	P. C.
$1,000	$15	$ 1	1.5	
1,250	29	41	2.3	3.2
1,500	79	108	5.3	7.2
1,750	134	180	7.7	10.3
2,000	188	255	9.4	12.8
2,250	242	335	10.8	14.9
2,500	297	417	11.9	16.7
2,750	351	504	12.8	18.3
3,000	405	594	13.5	19.8
4,000	647	999	16.2	25.0
5,000	894	1,409	17.9	28.2
6,000	1,173	1,884	19.6	31.1
8,000	1,780	2,829	22.3	35.4
10,000	2,487	3,885	24.7	38.9
15,000	4,533	6,887	30.2	45.8
20,000	7,106	10,356	35.5	51.8
25,000	10,035	14,230	40.1	56.9
50,000	27,078	35,571	54.2	71.1
75,000	46,955	58,477	62.6	78.0
100,000	68,584	82,005	68.6	82.0
500,000	440,747	465,994	88.1	93.2
1,000,000	899,000	945,994	89.9	94.6
5,000,000	4,499,000	4,785,994	90.0	95.7

Amount of Tax Effective Rates

Incomes of $1,000 to $6,000 Hit Heavily in Tax Plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Under the Administration proposal for new billions in wartime taxes, the surtax increases would fall heavily on taxable incomes between $1,000 and $6,000, with the rates being more than doubled for these incomes.

The Treasury proposes that the surtaxes, which are in addition to normal taxes, be increased on each $500 in the lower brackets of taxable income (after family status and other deductions) instead of the present increases by each $2,000 of taxable income.

No change was recommended for the 6 per cent normal tax on individuals.

A comparison of individual surtax rates under present law and the Treasury proposal follows:

Surtax Net Income	Present Law	Proposal
	(per cent)	
$ 0 to $ 500	13	21
$ 500 to $ 1,000	13	24
$ 1,000 to $ 1,500	13	27
$ 1,500 to $ 2,000	13	30
$ 2,000 to $ 4,000	16	35
$ 4,000 to $ 6,000	20	40
$ 6,000 to $ 8,000	24	45
$ 8,000 to $10,000	28	49
$10,000 to $12,000	32	53
$12,000 to $14,000	36	57
$14,000 to $16,000	40	61
$16,000 to $18,000	43	65
$18,000 to $20,000	46	68
$20,000 to $22,000	49	71
$22,000 to $26,000	52	74

At the $50,000 level the surtax rate increases from 64 to 85 per cent; at $100,000, from 79 to 90 per cent.

German Vocational League Indicted as Illegal Nazi Aid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced a Federal grand jury at Newark, N. J., returned an indictment today charging the German-American Vocational League, Inc., one subsidiary, and 27 officers and members with illegally conspiring to act as Nazi agents without proper notification to the United States Government.

The Attorney General said the return of the indictment climaxed "one of the most complex and widespread investigations undertaken by the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

The German American Vocational League, Mr. Biddle said, has headquarters in New York and branches in Rochester, N. Y., Newark, Philadelphia, Detroit, Mich., Chicago, Milwaukee, Wis., St. Louis, Mo., Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle, Wash.

The indictment charged that the League, under direction of the German Reich Government, "served the interests of the same by making use of its local chapters for the purpose of spreading and disseminating the propaganda issued by the Government of the German Reich."

The principal objective of this propaganda, the Government charged was to obtain acceptance of National Socialism in the United States and to prevent American participation in the war.

Mr. Biddle said the indictment set out alleged relationship between the League and the National Socialist Workers (Nazi) Party in Germany from January, 1933, to January, 1942, the period of the alleged conspiracy.

The defendants were accused of conspiring to violate the Notification Act of June, 1917, by acting as agents of a foreign government without prior notice to the Secretary of State and with violating the Foreign Agents Registration Act by failing to register properly with the Department of Justice.

Penalties provided under the conspiracy statute are imprisonment for not more than two years or a fine of not to exceed $10,000, or both.

The Justice Department said that three of the individuals named in the indictment were in Germany and 24 in the United States. Of those in this country, 1 was in the Army, 1 in jail, 2 interned, 3 excluded from the West Coast by the Army, and 17 at liberty.

Named in Indictment

Mr. Biddle announced the following were named in the indictment:

German-American Vocational League, Inc., also known as DAB (Deutsch-Amerikanische Berufsgemeinschaft), described as directly affiliated with the German Labor Front.

DAB Recreational Resort, Inc., New York corporation owned by DAB and consisting of Camp Bergwald at Pompton Lakes, N. J.

Fritz Schroeder, New York, National Leader of DAB and President of Recreational Resort, Inc.

Fred Buttig, former National Leader of DAB, now in Germany.

Joseph Lieblein, New York, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Youth Leader of DAB, whom the Justice Department said recently was inducted into the Army and stationed at Camp Ripley, Minn.

Otto Greiner, Chicago, National Deputy in charge of the Middle West district.

Hans Flohr, Rochester, N. Y., an official of the Rochester branch of DAB.

Emil Socha, New York, Editor of the DAB magazine, Der Deutsche Nord-Amerika.

Theodore Koehn, New York, Editor of the DAB magazine, In Retrospect.

Gustav Schmidt, Chicago, member of the National Board of Directors and District Leader of the Middle West District.

Hermann Gastreich, Kansas City, Mo., official of the Kansas City branch.

Albert Keisler, member of the National Board of Directors and formerly of New York, where, the Justice Department said, he was barred from the Eastern Defense Command, now living in Detroit.

Karl T. Mark, New York, contributor to DAB publications.

John Kobbe, Rochester, Treasurer of the local branch of DAB.

Karl Frans, Rochester, leader of the local branch of DAB.

Otto Bremmer, Philadelphia, leader of the local branch of DAB, now interned.

Walter Schall, officer of the San Francisco branch now in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Herman Warth, Guttenburg, N. J., member of the National Board of Directors.

Fritz Zeglin, American representative of the German Labor Front and employee of the German Consulate in New York, now in Germany.

Kurt Beyer, former officer of DAB in San Francisco and employee of the German Consulate there, now in Germany.

Hans Nissen, Chicago, local branch officer.

Emil Schneider, San Francisco, now in Denver, Colo.

Hans Meissner, Philadelphia, local branch officer.

Guenther Gibbe, San Francisco, local branch officer, now interned.

Franz K. Kerenz, Los Angeles, local branch officer, now in San Quentin Penitentiary for violation of the California sedition law.

Hans Bjoernsen, Los Angeles, local branch officer of DAB.

Albert Robert Bertram, New York, DAB National Secretary.

Emil Roedel, San Francisco, former Secretary of the German-American Chamber of Commerce and active in local DAB affairs.

Paul F. L. Sievers, San Francisco, local officer of DAB, now living in Denver.

OWI Graduates Propagandists

HUNTINGTON, N. Y., Oct. 5 (AP)—An Office of War Information training school for employees going into overseas propaganda units completed its sixth month of operation on a 1,700-acre estate belonging to Marshall Field at Lloyd Neck, Long Island, as it graduated its 219th student.

Three hundred acres of the estate have been leased to the OWI for $1 a year for use in training the former newspapermen, editors, radio technicians, cartoonists and college professors in subjects ranging from sociological studies of the enemy nations to methods of self-defense from physical assault.

Cut off from daily newspapers and regular radiocasts, trainees are required to produce leaflets, newscasts and a field newspaper based on shortwave radio news prepared in accordance with faculty directives.

The estate includes a 65-room house, where instructors and trainees now reside, farm buildings, stables, tennis courts and several smaller houses. The Field family now is living in a summer cottage beyond the boundaries of the OWI center.

Army Convicts Veteran Sergeant

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich., Oct. 5 (AP)—A court-martial convicted Master Sergeant Myron B. Collins, former acting sergeant major of this Army air base and a veteran of 19 years in the service, of fixing enlistments and transfers for a price, in violation of the 96th Article of War.

Sergeant Collins was sentenced to 18 months of hard labor and dishonorable discharge from the Army. His case, like the cases of five former superiors, including Col. William T. Colman, former Selfridge Field Commandant, found guilty of careless use of firearms, is subject to review by higher military authority.

Sergeant Collins's case was the briefest of the six, occupying the court-martial which heard it for less than a day.

The former sergeant major was convicted of seven charges of misconduct. These counts included acceptance of a diamond ring, jeweled watch, $300 in cash, and the use of an automobile from George K. Lufty, Detroit, father of two enlisted men at Selfridge Field, and the use of a cabin cruiser from Mrs. Ella Pressel, also of Detroit, the mother of a third soldier Sergeant Collins was accused of favoring.

Ex-Comintern Official Gets Order of Lenin

MOSCOW, Oct. 3. Delayed. (AP)—Dimitri Z. Manuilsky, former member of the Executive Committee of the dissolved Comintern, has been awarded the Order of Lenin by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, it was announced today.

The former executive of the Communist International Organization received the award for "revolutionary services to the Party and the Soviet country," the announcement said.

Tide Rises High Against Big Tax Bill

Continued from Page 1

so heavy an additional burden as recommended by the Treasury."

Mr. Doughton concluded:

"What would be the position if Congress were to come along now and increase taxes sharply after saying that the people could not pay all of their 1942 taxes, and forgiving a part of them? We've got to live with the people back home."

If the Chairman's attitude properly reflects the Committee sentiment, the Roosevelt Administration is once more pitted against Congress in its effort to raise higher taxes, against the legislators' reluctance to increase the burden, particularly before an election.

Critics of the Treasury program in the Committee moved to demand a sales tax, which would bear most heavily on the lower bracket incomes and war workers, who have received most of the increment of higher national income. There was also a political disposition to side-step the issue by demanding that the Administration effect economies, eliminate red tape and "bureaucrats," rather than take the frontal course of raising taxes by another $10,500,000,000.

Economies Proposed

This was the response of Representative John D. Dingell (D) of Michigan heretofore an Administration supporter.

"If we could save $3,000,000,000 in our war spending and raise a similar amount of new taxes from individuals that would be about all that we could expect. I'm in favor of raising half of what you ask and saving half," Mr. Dingell added.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., at yesterday's hearings was obviously quite prepared for the reception he got. Government economists, oppressed with the idea of inflationary dangers, have sighed over the prospect of getting Congress to approve their full wishes for high taxes.

Mr. Roosevelt started off by advocating $16,000,000,000 in taxes or savings, then whittled this down to $12,000,000,000, after the pay-as-you-go program produced some of the sum, and now backs the Treasury's recommendation for $10,500,000,000, which the latter regards as "modest" and a minimum.

But Congressmen are not reacting that way.

Ernest J. H. Mackay

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Dr. Ernest John Henry Mackay, noted archaeologist, who passed on Oct. 2 at his home at Whitleaf, Monks Risborough, Buckinghamshire, was at one time connected with the Field Museum, Chicago.

Dr. Mackay's discovery of a fragment of engraved shell during his archaeological explorations in India led to the suggestion that the decimal system may have originated in that country.

In 1922 he was field director of the Field Museum and Oxford University Archaeological Expedition to Mesopotamia, which continued until 1926. He headed an expedition to Chanhu-Daro, India, in 1935-36 financed by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the American School of Indic and Iranian Studies. His activities in archaeological excavations in Egypt also won him many honors.

Diil's Canadian Trip Covers Camps and War Plants

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Oct. 5 (AP)—Field Marshal Sir John Dill, who as Chief of General Staff was responsible for the task of rebuilding the British Army after Dunkirk and who now represents the British Chiefs of Staff at Washington, arrived in Vancouver today.

He is on a flying tour of Canada's military establishments and war industries.

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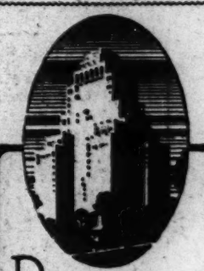

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What Are We to Believe?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE AUTHOR of Proverbs, a wise observer of human nature, drew a sharp contrast between hearing and believing when he wrote (14:15), "The simple believeth every word: but the prudent man looketh well to his going."

Should we ever accept the suggestion that evil can triumph over good, or should we believe trying conditions to be God-ordained? No! God, Love, does not create evil.

Christ Jesus knew the infinite power of Love and the powerlessness of evil. Not for a moment did he believe that evil could be real or man imperfect. He proved that man is spiritual and perfect, and that this eternal truth can be manifested in human experience. His understanding enabled him to heal the sick and attain dominion over every form of evil. In raising Lazarus from the grave, Jesus refuted the belief that man dies, for he knew God to be man's Life, and that man's life is therefore eternal, immutable. Jesus refuted material law and proved conclusively that divine law alone governs man.

Christian Science shows that we inadvertently separate ourselves from health, strength, supply—all good—by believing that we live apart from God, that we have a mind of our own, a life of our own. Rather should we know that man is God's image and likeness, as the Scriptures aver. Man is Love's perfect expression. Who or what can separate the reflection from its origin? Can the sun's rays be separated from the sun? No! Neither can man ever be divorced from abundant health and joy and strength. Our true selfhood is forever at one with these desirable qualities, for man dwells in Love, Mind, the source of all good. Man's perfection is established and grounded in invariable Spirit, the only Life, wherein sin, sickness, peril, death, are unknown.

"Because man-made systems insist that man becomes sick and useless, suffers and dies, all in consonance with the laws of God, are we to believe it? Are we to believe an authority which denies God's spiritual command relating to perfection, —an authority which Jesus proved to be false? He did the will of the Father. He healed sickness in defiance of what is called material law, but in accordance with God's law, the law of Mind." Thus writes Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 168).

Christian Science teaches that evil has neither place, life, intelligence, nor power. Understanding evil's nothingness and the allness of Spirit enables us to prove that evil can be annihilated through spiritual understanding, and harmony obtained and retained in human experience. As we attribute less power to evil, or matter, we gain more harmony in individual experience. Our belief in evil alone sustains it, gives it the only power it can appear to have. Our thinking largely determines our daily experience—thoughts turning matterward result in discord; thoughts soaring Spiritward are manifested humanly in sound health, harmonious relationships, and adequate supply.

Mortal sense would have us believe that we live in matter, but it does not testify truly. Although the carnal mind may argue that we are sick or weak, poor, sad, or in danger—or that our loved ones or others may be—"are we to believe it?"

Christian Science declares that the only real activity is the unfoldment of good, the operation of divine Principle, which has absolute control over all. Therefore all that is real is good, and there is no evil to be feared, since there is in reality no sin, sickness, danger, decay, or loss. We need to denounce harmful rumors as baseless, lawless, powerless. We can refuse to permit our thinking to be influenced to our own hurt. We can do so if we understandingly reverse the lie with the truth of being. We need mentally to resist evil with spiritual discernment, and thus prove its falsity.

Let us refuse to believe that there is any power but God, who is omnipotent, All. Let us refuse to believe that sin, sickness, fear, and danger can hold us in bondage, since God, Love, the only creator, never made them. Therefore in absolute reality they cannot exist. Their fictitious power to harm or destroy is annulled by steadfast acknowledgment that because Love never made them, they are in reality unknown to God's perfect children. Spiritual man knows nothing of evil or of its machinations; man is forever safe, secure, perfect, happy, and complete. This is the truth about man, which Jesus said would make us free. Christian Science enables us to utilize these spiritual verities and demonstrate the presence of the kingdom of heaven, harmony, here and now.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

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A NEEDLEPOINT PICTURE OF "REBECCA AT THE WELL"

SARA HURD LAMBERT was nineteen years old when she left her home in Braintree, England, and came to America, in 1792. Whether she embroidered this picture before or after her emigration is not known. The similarity between American and English needlework of the period was very close, for that handicraft was an importation, and the Colonial women followed their European forebears. They continued the fashion of embroidering landscapes with figures, and they used as patterns engravings from paintings, made by English and French artists. This pattern combines the landscape treatment of the eighteenth century with the figure drawing of the nineteenth.

Needlework generally adorned useful articles, such as jewel-caskets, cushion covers, coverlets, mirror frames, and bedhangings. But these stitched pictures are purely ornamental. Themes from the Old Testament were very commonly illustrated in needlework: Esther and Ahasuerus, David and Bathsheba, King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and, as we note here, Rebecca and Isaac. There was little regard for appropriateness of costume, nor was there much consideration for naturalism. The landscape was decorative, with a profusion of trees, plants, flowers, birds, and animals. Everything was represented in profile; a safer way for an amateur draftsman to achieve realism. Indeed, the very provincialisms of these embroidered pictures, blended with the hastily adopted sophistications, serve to make them delightful.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Hvad skal vi tro?

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

FORFATTEREN af Ordsprogenes Bog, der var en klog Iagttager af den menneskelige Natur, viste den store Forskel, der er mellem at høre og at tro, da han skrev (14:15): "Den tankeløse tror hvert Ord, men den kloge overtænker sine Skridt."

Bør vi nogen Sinde akceptere Suggestionen om, at det onde kan sejre over det gode, eller bør vi tro, at vanskelige Forhold er Gudbeskikkede? Nej! Gud, Kærlighed, skaber ikke det onde.

Kristus Jesus kendte Kærlighedens uendelige Magt og det ondes Magtesløshed. End ikke eet eneste Øjeblik troede han, at det onde kunde være virkeligt eller Mennesket være ufuldkomment. Han beviste, at Mennesket er aandeligt og fuldkomment, og at denne evige Sandhed kan manifesteres i den menneskelige Erfaring. Hans Forstaaelse gjorde ham i Stand til at helbrede de syge og til at opnaa Herredømme over enhver Form af ondt. Ved at oprejse Lazarus fra Graven modbeviste Jesus Troen paa, at Mennesket dør, for han vidste, at Gud er Menneskets Liv, og at Menneskets Liv derfor er evigt, uforanderligt. Jesus modbeviste den materielle Lov og beviste afgørende, at guddommelig Lov alene styrer Mennesket.

Kristen Videnskab viser, at vi uagtsomt skiller os selv fra Sundhed, Styrke og dagligt Underhold—alt det gode—ved at tro, at vi lever adskilt fra Gud, at vi har et Sind, der er vort eget, og et Liv, der er vort eget. Vi burde snarere forstaa, at Mennesket er Guds Billede og Lignelse, som den hellige Skrift erklærer. Mennesket er Kærlighedens fuldkomne Udtryk. Hvem eller hvad kan skille Genspejlingen fra dens Oprindelse? Kan Solens Straaler skilles fra Solen? Nej! Ej heller kan Mennesket nogen Sinde skilles fra overstrømmende Sundhed og Glæde og Styrke. Vort sande Jeg er evigt eet med disse ønskelige Kvaliteter, for Mennesket lever i Kærlighed, Sind, Kilden til alt det gode. Menneskets Fuldkommenhed er oprettet og grundfæstet i uforanderlig Aand, det eneste Liv, hvori Synd, Sygdom, Fare og Død er ukendte.

"Fordi Menneske-opstillede Systemer paastaar, at Mennesket bliver sygt og unyttigt, lider og dør, alt i Overensstemmelse med Guds Love, behøver vi da at tro det? Behøver vi at tro paa en Autoritet, som benægter Guds aandelige Bud med Hensyn til Fuldkommenhed—en Autoritet som Jesus beviste var falsk? Han gjorde Faderens Vilje. Han helbredte Sygdom, til Trods for hvad der kaldes materiel Lov, men i Overensstemmelse med Guds Lov, Sindets Lov." Saaledes skriver Mary Baker Eddy i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 168).

Kristen Videnskab lærer, at det onde har hverken Plads, Liv, Intelligens eller Magt. Forstaaelse af det ondes Intethed og Aandens Althed sætter os i Stand til at bevise, at det onde kan tilintetgøres gennem aandelig Forstaaelse, og at Harmoni kan opnaas og bibeholdes i den menneskelige Erfaring. Efter som vi tillægger det onde, eller Materien, mindre Magt, opnaar vi mere Harmoni i vor individuelle Erfaring. Det er udelukkende vor Tro paa det onde, der opretholder det, der giver det den eneste Magt, som det kan synes at have. Vor Tænkning bestemmer i høj Grad vore daglige Erfaringer—Tanker, der vender sig mod Materien, resulterer i Disharmoni; Tanker, som stiger op mod Aanden, bliver menneskeligt manifesteret i godt Helbred, harmoniske Slægtskabsforhold og tilstrækkeligt Udkomme.

Dødelig Sansning vil have os til at tro, at vi lever i Materien, men den vidner ikke sandfærdigt. Skønt det kødelige Sind maaske paastaar, at vi er syge eller svagelige, fattige, bedrøvede eller i Fare—eller at vore Kære eller andre maaske er det—"behøver vi da at tro det"?

Kristen Videnskab erklærer, at den eneste virkelige Aktivitet er Udfoldelsen af det gode, det guddommelige Princips Virksomhed, som har fuldstændigt Herredømme over alt. Derfor er alt, der er virkeligt, godt, og der er intet ondt at frygte, da der i Virkeligheden ikke er nogen Synd, Sygdom, Fare, Forfald eller Tab. Vi maa fordømme skadelige Rygter som grundløse, lovløse og magtesløse. Vi kan nægte at lade vor Tænkning blive paavirket til vor egen Skade. Vi kan gøre dette, dersom vi forstaaende omstøder Løgnen med Tilværelsens Sandhed. Vi maa mentalt kæmpe mod det onde med aandelig Indsigt og saaledes bevise dets Falskhed.

Lad os nægte at tro, at der er nogen anden Magt end Gud, som er almægtig, Alt. Lad os nægte at tro, at Synd, Sygdom, Frygt og Fare kan holde os i Trældom, da Gud, Kærlighed, den eneste Skaber, aldrig har skabt dem. De kan derfor ikke eksistere i den absolutte Virkelighed. Deres fingerede Magt til at gøre Fortræd eller ødelægge bliver tilintetgjort ved den urokkelige Erkendelse af, at da Kærlighed aldrig har skabt dem, er de i Virkeligheden ukendte for Guds fuldkomne Børn. Det aandelige Menneske kender intet til det onde eller til dets Rænker; Mennesket er i al Evighed i Sikkerhed, beskyttet, fuldkomment, lykkeligt og helt. Dette er den Sandhed om Mennesket, som Jesus sagde vilde frigøre os. Kristen Videnskab gør os i Stand til at udnytte disse aandelige Sandheder og til at demonstrere Himmeriges Riges, Harmoniens, Nærværelse her og nu.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faas ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Moral Pulse

ONE MORNING, my friend showed me a hat that she had just bought. It was a charming confection, but suited only to summer at high tide. She laughed apologetically: "I suppose I don't need it, but I simply had to buy it for my morale."

I wondered within myself if a contribution to war relief or a bond—part of a bond—would not have done the work just as well, but there was no point in posing as one of the "unco' guid." Her remark did set me to thinking about that word *morale;* not so much whether my friend really meant it, but just what its real significance is, and what the relation is between morale and the adjective, moral.

We read much about morale, but we seldom see it defined. The natural assumption is that there is no need to explain a word that is on everybody's lips, that it would be just about as profitable to try to define home, or seek a synonym for truth or right.

The dictionaries variously elucidate morale as "the moral or mental condition as regards courage, zeal, hope, and confidence," or "the moral condition; conduct, behavior; especially with regard to confidence, discipline." It is noticeable that these definitions employ *moral* to make clear the meaning of *morale.* Likewise, the Encyclopaedia Britannica calls the morale of an army "its moral pulse." So there evidently is some connection between moral and morale, though perhaps not in the most obvious sense.

The Oxford Dictionary, which has done good service in hunting out the vital statistics of words, determining when they first arrived in our language and when they became obsolete, says that morale appeared in the middle of the eighteenth century, but with apparent reference to moral condition; that by 1831 it was found employed in the sense of conduct or behavior, especially with regard to confidence and discipline, and by the time of the Civil War was established in that usage. For more than seventy years, then, it has been a part of common speech in such a typical expression as "the morale of the troops is excellent." Somehow it has been transferred from the field of ethics to that of conduct.

In the present war, we hear more than ever about civilian morale. We have read that it was the morale of the British people that kept them from succumbing to air attack in the black years; that morale held workers at their posts, that its tough mixture of humor, ingenuity, and come-at-me-again-and-see-what-you'll-get makes a Briton oblivious to defeat. It is morale that preserves the identity of the Netherlands, animates the Danes, sabotages the conquerors' regime in Norway, sustains underground resistance, and made possible the sublime westward trek of the Chinese.

As for the morale of civilian United States, sugar coupons, meat shortages, gasoline restrictions have not really tested it. It takes something more than inconveniences to flower in courage, zeal, confidence, and discipline, and to bring morale out of its inner abiding-place.

It is right to put morale with the choice words—the words that stand for what is high and admirable. Curiously enough, however, the word came into the English language trailing even brighter clouds of glory than its present use implies. In fact, the origin of its current meaning seems to rest on a mere bit of faulty grammar. In the transfer from its French source, the significance of one word has been attached to the spelling of another. In French, *morale* is a feminine noun meaning ethics, morality; *moral,* without the "e," means state of mind. *Relever le moral* is to raise the spirits, and expresses just about what we mean when we speak of keeping up the morale. Perhaps it was for the purpose of indicating the accent and to emphasize a distinction between the imported word and our adjective, moral, that an "e" which does not properly belong there was attached to it. If one were quite pedantic, he would drop the "e" and say: "The moral of the troops is excellent."

But why worry, when the dictionaries still use moral in defining morale?

I have embarrassed some of my friends by demanding that they stand and deliver me a definition of morale. They plainly consider my demand superfluous, but finally vouchsafe that the word means grit, gumption, "we can take it." It means "keeping up your pucker," "keeping a stiff upper lip," "playing the game." It means subordinating personal inclination to the common good. It means doing all that cheerfully, confidently, with a high heart. Thus it is the counterpart of stamina on a more elevated plane.

In the stupendous finale scene of Rostand's great play, Cyrano de Bergerac gave morale its consummate seasoning of audacity. In those last moments, when Cyrano had pulled himself up from his armchair to brace himself, sword in hand, against a tree, he cried on all his ancient foes to come to meet him—Hypocrisy, Compromise, Prejudice, and Expediency. Those lifelong enemies might now lay him low, might wrest from him the laurel as well as the rose; yet, in spite of all they could do, there would still be left to him something unblemished and unbent; so that, as he fared forth alone, in bold salute he would sweep the azure threshold of the heavens with his invincible *panache*—the spotless plume of his Gascony bonnet.

Well, then, is my friend's frivolous and unnecessary hat a *panache,* a booster of the morale? I don't know. I suspect that morale is not wholly a matter of rule and reason, or of commonsense. At the same time, I am pretty sure that it is not an excuse for self-indulgence. Like a dog with a bone, I am still chewing at the word to extract its real meaning. So far, the major result has been negative. I have found out one thing that it is *not.* There is nothing in it about telling other persons what they ought to do.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

In Pursuit of the Elusive White Heron

SYLVIA KNEW it well. She had always believed that whoever climbed to the top of it could see the ocean; and the little girl had often laid her hand on the great rough trunk and looked up wistfully at those dark boughs that the wind always stirred, no matter how hot and still the air might be below. Now she thought of the tree with a new excitement, for why, if one climbed it at break of day, could not one see all the world, and easily discover from whence the white heron flew, and mark the place, and find the hidden nest? . . .

All night the door of the little house stood open and the whippoorwill came out and sang upon the very step. The young sportsman and his old hostess were sound asleep, but Sylvia's great design kept her broad awake and watching. She forgot to think of sleep. The short summer night seemed as long as the winter darkness, and at last when the whippoorwills ceased, and she was afraid the morning would after all come too soon, she stole out of the house and followed the pasture path through the woods. . . .

There was the huge tree asleep yet in the paling moonlight, and small and silly Sylvia began with utmost bravery to mount to the top of it, with tingling, eager blood coursing the channels of her whole frame, with her bare feet and fingers, that pinched and held like bird's claws to the monstrous ladder reaching up, up, almost to the sky itself. . . .

The way was harder than she thought; she must reach far and hold fast, the sharp dry twigs caught and held her and scratched her like angry talons, the pitch made her thin little fingers clumsy and stiff as she went round and round the tree's great stem, higher and higher upward. The sparrows and robins in the woods below were beginning to wake and twitter to the dawn, yet it seemed much lighter there aloft in the pine-tree, and the child knew she must hurry if her project were to be of any use. . . .

Sylvia's face was like a pale star, if one had seen it from the ground, when the thorny bough was past, and she stood trembling and tired but wholly triumphant, high in the tree-top. Yes, there was the sea with the dawning sun making a golden dazzle over it. . . . Westward, the woodlands and farms reached miles and miles into the distance; here and there were church steeples, and white villages; truly it was a vast and awesome world!

The birds sang louder and louder. At last the sun came up bewilderingly bright. Sylvia could see the white sails of ships out at sea, and the clouds that were purple and rose-colored and yellow at first began to fade away. Where was the white heron's nest in the sea of green branches, and was this wonderful sight and pageant of the world the only reward for having climbed to such a giddy height? Now look down again, Sylvia, where the green marsh is set among the shining birches and dark hemlocks; there where you saw the white heron once you will see him again; look, look! a white spot of him like a single floating feather comes up from the dead hemlock and grows larger, and rises, and comes close at last, and goes by the landmark pine with steady sweep of wing and outstretched slender neck and crested head. And wait! wait! do not move a finger, little girl, do not send an arrow of light and consciousness from your two eager eyes, for the heron has perched on a pine bough not far beyond yours, and cries back to his mate on the nest and plumes his feathers for the new day!

The child gives a long sigh a minute later when a company of shouting cat-birds comes also to the tree, and vexed by their fluttering and lawlessness the solemn heron goes away. She knows his secret now, the wild, light, slender bird that floats and wavers, and goes back like an arrow presently to his home in the green world beneath.—From "A White Heron," by SARAH ORNE JEWETT. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

When Leif Erikson Came

AS FAR AS ANYONE KNOWS, the first white man ever to set foot on any part of the land now included within the United States was that remarkable Viking adventurer, Leif the Lucky. It was almost a thousand years ago, according to the historical record, that 23-year-old Leif Erikson and his company of 35 hardy Norsemen landed somewhere on the shores of New England, in all probability in Massachusetts. They arrived in the autumn of A. D. 1003, and along the shores the fruiting heads of a wild-rice or wild-rye nodded in the gentle winds. It seemed to them a beautiful country, according to the account, well-timbered, and pleasant to see.

Leif and his men put up temporary sheds, and later on they built large houses in which to spend the winter. With everything shipshape, half the men were dispatched each day to explore the neighboring country, with strict instructions to return by nightfall and above all not to separate. But one evening Tyrk, Leif's foster-father, failed to return. The distressed leader promptly began a search that ended almost as soon as it had started. Tyrk was found, and in very high spirits.

"I found something new to report," declared he, "I found grapevines and grapes."

"Can that be possible, foster-father?" exclaimed Leif.

"It certainly is true," answered Tyrk, "for I was born where there was no scarcity of grapevines or grapes."

And so, the sagas say, when spring came they sailed away with a favorable wind. Anu Leif named the land after its special product and called it Vinland. . . .

It is curious that the discoverers of Virginia should have been impressed, as were the Vikings, with the grapevines to be found on the new shores. The captain of one of Sir Walter Raleigh's vessels wrote in 1584,

. . . we viewed the land about us, being, wheras we first landed, very sandie and low towards the waters side, but so full of grapes, as the very beating and surge of the Sea overflowed them, of which we found such plentie . . . both on the sand and on the greene soile on the hils, as in the plaines, as well on every little shrubbe, as also climbing towards the tope of high Cedars, that I thinke in all the world the like abundance is not to be found. . . .

But, like the Vikings, the discoverers of Virginia were standing only at the edge of a forest so vast and so magnificent as to be almost inconceivable.—From "The American Land," by WILLIAM R. VAN DERSAL. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Maine Islands

This is laconic country: here the tide
is adamant, hewn from the granite's core:
the call of hawk and gull is hardly more
than a saw's rasping; thoughts of men are wide
and far apart, like kelp salty and dried.
The sea has locked them in, these island-born,
imprisoned them in harbors close in speech.
So, lost in awful beauty, they are torn,
aching for phrases far beyond their reach.
These are laconic sands, creating words
brief as a cry wrung from the beaks of birds.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Sea Wall

Gray fingers of the fleet move out to sea.
"Back! Back!" they threaten dangers still unseen.
And housewives watch them where the haze lifts free
And children flutter pigeons on the green.

CHARLES MALAM

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1943

Withdrawal of Yugoslavs on Adriatic Coast Based on Cautious Strategy

Armored Forces Needed To Block Nazi Drive

Guerrillas await orders of Allies to stay in areas under panzer attack—Few Italians found loyal to "Duce"—Vichy Radio reports Allied invasion of Balkans is assured step.

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Radio Vichy asserted today that Russian staff officers have arrived in the Balkans to organize guerrillas and other Partisan groups fighting the Germans.

"The Allies will invade the Balkans in the very near future," said the Vichy broadcast, recorded here by Reuters.

[The Balkan irregular forces, according to recent dispatches from Cairo, are operating under the direct command of Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied Commander in Chief in the Middle East. British staff officers and also Greek officers are generally known to have been present at the Guerrilla and Partisan headquarters for some weeks.]

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Oct. 5—The report that Yugoslav Patriots had abandoned the Adriatic coastal town of Spalato, or Split, because of German pressure has not occasioned surprise here.

It is pointed out that the Patriots would actually be doing the Allies a disservice if they attempted to hold such area as Spalato in the face of Nazi panzer attacks.

The key areas could be defended only with tanks and heavy artillery which the guerrillas simply don't have.

An attempt to hold Spalato against Nazi armored attacks would most likely result in the wiping out of the defenders, thereby weakening the number of seasoned fighters which Partisans are able to put in the field when the moment arrives for final liberation of Southeastern Europe.

According to the best information available the Balkan picture is now clearing up. The Germans seem bent on clearing the area of Italian civilians and soldiers both from a security point of view and because of food shortage.

Reports received tell of trainloads of Italians from both Greece and Yugoslavia moving Northward, presumably to Italy. These reports are welcomed here as indications that few Italians are following Mussolini's lead and tying themselves to the Germans.

Areas Without Garrisons

Ample evidence is available that the Germans don't trust the Italians and feel that it is safer to get the latter out of the way. And although the German Balkan position is difficult it is felt that Berlin will manage partly to clear up the situation caused by the Italian surrender, but at considerable cost in men and matériel, and only by using many units badly needed in Italy and Russia.

Furthermore it now seems probable that the loss of approximately 30 Italian divisions forced the German command to leave ungarrisoned wide areas in Yugoslavia, thus increasing the Patriots' zone of operation.

Just at the moment when Germany is worst off for manpower there comes word of Berlin's apprehension over Central European conscripts forced to fight in German divisions.

It is reliably reported that the Germans are disarming numbers of Czechs and Poles drafted into German divisions stationed in Greece. Berlin apparently is not sure whether these conscripts will fire against the Allies or against their Nazi officers.

At the moment the two areas most closely watched from here are Crete and western Yugoslavia. It is thought probable that in these two areas Germany will tip its hand, will show what it intends to do in regard to defense of the Balkans.

Defense of Albania

Germany's defense preparations in these areas will show where Berlin believes the Allied Balkan attack will fall. Already Berlin has felt it necessary to send two divisions, one of them armored, to Albania.

As for Crete, there has been one report that the enemy will abandon it, while another report says it will be held. It is plain that Germany is worried and uneasy regarding this island which it took at such cost two and one half years ago.

Alhtough the German garrison there is strong it is a prisoner of the sea and unable to fight unless attacked. For this reason observers here would not be surprised if the enemy eventually decided to evacuate the garrison to the Balkan mainland to avoid the risk of being isolated.

Bulgarian Rift

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 5 (AP)—A manifesto from the "Patriotic Front of Bulgaria" which calls upon the Bulgarian people and Army to break with the Germans and, on the basis of the Atlantic Charter, to collaborate with other Balkan nations and the United States, Britain, and Russia has just been smuggled out of Bulgaria.

The manifesto bears a strong resemblance to the phraseology often used by Bulgaria's "black radio," presumed to be Soviet-directed, which nightly breaks in on Sofia news broadcasts with advice to Bulgarians to get out of the war. The manifesto, however, is remarkable for its advice to Bulgarians to make friends with the United States and Britain as well as Russia and its indication that Bulgaria's future will be decided within the framework of the Atlantic Charter.

Rumania at Bay

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 2 (Delayed) (AP)—According to authoritative information received today from Rumania, that Balkan country wants peace badly and is prepared to make what it considers large sacrifices to get out of the war. It was represented as fearful, however, of destruction of the country by Russia and subjugation to Russia during the armistice period.

Glimpses of Serene Days in Yugoslavia

These two drawings by Lester G. Hornby illustrate the quaint charm of the port of Spalato, which has changed hands twice recently in the warfare between the Patriot bands and the Germans. Upper: An impression of the market place. Lower: One of the public squares in the old city.

Democrats Are to Seat 1,176 At '44 National Convention

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The 1944 Democratic National Convention will have a total of 1,176 delegates with one vote each, or 76 more than the one which gave President Roosevelt his third nomination at Chicago in 1940.

Frank C. Walker, Chairman of the Party's National Committee, made this announcement nearly three months in advance of the Committee meeting in December to select a convention city, which is also the customary time for officially announcing the new convention voting strength.

The early announcement was interpreted by some party officials as a move to head off possible friction at the December meeting over allotments of delegates.

The allowance of 76 more delegates next year is in accordance with the decision of the 1940 convention authorizing a bonus of two additional delegates at large from each State casting its electoral vote for the Party's presidential ticket that year. Thirty-eight states with an electoral vote of 449 went for the Roosevelt-Wallace Ticket.

Ten Willkie States

The ten States giving a majority for the Willkie-McNary Republican slate were Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and Vermont—with an aggregate electoral vote of 82.

The two-delegate arrangement voted by the 1940 convention was regarded at the time as compensation to the Democratic-voting Southern States which lost what they regarded as a balance of power in choosing presidential nominees when the 1936 convention discarded the rule requiring a two-thirds vote to select a candidate.

Some Southern governors have said recently that a move would be made at the next convention to ditch the majority rule for the old two-thirds system. Veteran Party leaders believe if this attempt is made it will fail.

A Seeming Paradox

While the voting strength in the 1944 convention will be increased, there will actually be fewer delegates. Mr. Walker's statement recalled the 1940 convention's action to do away with fractional-voting delegates such as those who crowded the last convention with one eighth, one sixteenth and, in some cases, even one thirty-second of a vote. Next year no delegate can have less than half a vote.

As a result, the 1944 convention will seat 1,176 delegates with full votes, and their alternates, plus a comparatively small number with half votes.

Fractional distribution in the part, Party leaders say, has been carried to an extreme. It is usually resorted to to avoid state factional fights and to pay off obligations to local Party chiefs.

"An additional reason for the change, apart from the comfort and convenience of the convention itself," Mr. Walker said, "is to limit the pressure for transportation on the railroads already overworked by the war demands. So while there were 1,100 actual votes in the 1940 convention, accommodations had to be provided for upward of 1,500 because of the fractional expedient."

Spars to Be Pay Officers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Coast Guardsmen at shore stations henceforth will get their pay envelopes from Spars. The Coast Guard announced today it will replace most of the pay and supply officers at its shore stations with officers of the Coast Guard Women's Reserve.

Editors Honor Secret Press In Nazi Lands

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The Executive Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors has adopted a resolution expressing "respectful admiration" for the editors of the underground press in Nazi-occupied countries who risk their lives daily to bring truthful news to their people.

The Office of War Information has announced that the resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Committee in Washington and will be transmitted to the underground press through OWI's "Voice of America."

"We greet you as professional colleagues; we admire you as men who do, in constant and deadly peril, what we do in safety and honor—men who at the daily risk of your lives are upholding the noblest traditions of the free press as an essential instrument of free men," the resolution said.

In a summary of underground press activity, the OWI said secretly printed newspapers were circulated in every country occupied by the Germans. The allied radios, serving as news services, give many of their news broadcasts at dictation speed for the benefit of the underground editors.

France has more than 25 regularly issued papers, one of them, Combat, publishing 40,000 copies. An estimated 30 regularly published papers circulate in Belgium, with irregular publications bringing the total in that country to an estimated 300.

The estimated totals in other occupied lands include: Poland, 75 to more than 100, with a circulation of more than 300,000; Greece, 43 papers known to have been published, although not simultaneously; Denmark, about 30 underground papers before the recent uprising, but no information since that time; Norway, five newspapers of wide circulation and a number of smaller ones; Netherlands, "many" secret newspapers, with the leader Het Parool having a circulation of 20,000.

Nazi Escapee Caught —Mass Plot Foiled

OTTAWA, Oct. 5 (AP)—Eckbert J. Brosig, Nazi Air Force private who was believed to have been the leader of a mass escape plot from an Ontario prisoner-of-war camp, was recaptured here in the Union Station.

His escape from the camp on Aug. 8 tipped off the plot before a mass exodus could be made. He was said to have made his way out of the camp through tunnels dug laboriously by prisoners who had fashioned tin cans into shovels. Brosig was picked up by City Detective Edgar Kedey, who recalled having seen the Nazi's picture on a "wanted" poster.

Propaganda in Germany and Japan Reverts to Defense of War Course

Analysis by OWI discloses shift by apologists in Axis Capitals; speeches lack starch.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—The Office of War Information released today an analysis of Nazi and Japanese propaganda showing how thoroughly it has gone defensive.

The analysis dealt primarily with the commemoration of the third anniversary of the tripartite Axis pact and, compared with the aggressive tone and content of last year's output, most of the starch seems to have been taken out of official Tokyo and Berlin speeches.

The propagandists sought desperately to close the gap brought about by Italy's unconditional surrender, seeking to focus the spotlight on Benito Mussolini's puppet "Fascist Government" in an attempt to give the world the impression that the tripartite was still intact. Japan even withheld "recognition" of the Mussolini "government" until the day of the anniversary to achieve maximum effect.

An example of the difference is provided by a comparison of Japanese propaganda on the occasion of this year's anniversary and last year's. Last year Axis propagandists were playing up the fact that Japanese submarines had formed a junction with U-boats in the Atlantic. There was almost nothing about submarines this year, inasmuch as sinkings by U-boats have fallen off sharply, despite the beginning of new U-boat action in the Atlantic.

Last Year's Promises

Last year, too, the Tokyo Radio promised that Japan would begin "gigantic operations against China, India, and Australia" and commited the Germans to "a general attack on the British Isles." This year Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu—who, incidentally, is reported by United States Government Japanese monitors to speak Japanese as badly as Adolf Hitler speaks German—took this defensive position in his tripartite anniversary speech:

"This war is to us no other than a war of self-defense. . . . At present, in the East as in the West, we are meeting and repulsing the violent counteroffensives launched by the enemy. Our allies in Europe, headed by the German Reich, are gallantly defending the great European fortress."

The speech of German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, while asserting that Germany would win in the end, was also defensive in tone for the most part. Herr von Ribbentrop stressed a number of well-worn Nazi propaganda lines, hammering away at old claims that Germany, Japan and Fascist Italy had been "hemmed in a narrow space" by the United Nations and were forced to resort to war after making a number of unsuccessful "attempts and representations" for a "peaceful solution."

Bolshevik Bugaboo

Herr von Ribbentrop also trotted out the old Nazi "Bolshevik menace" in an attempt to present Germany as the "savior" of Europe.

The Nazi Foreign Minister also gave Mussolini and his puppet government a build-up, declaring that "as one of his first acts, Mussolini has declared that the tripartite pact is still in effect for Italy also, and that Fascist Republican Italy will again stand shoulder to shoulder with the other allies in the battle against the common enemy."

The political leaders of the Axis satellite nations also contributed their mite to the celebration of the Axis anniversary. Except for Dr. Milo Budak, Croatian Foreign Minister, and Premier Bela Tuka of puppet Slovakia, the other satellite leaders had a tendency to explain their reasons for their joining the Axis rather than re-emphasizing their faith in the Axis.

Hungary's 'Dexterity'

Last week Hungary "recognized" the "existence" of Benito Mussolini's puppet Fascist Government at the request of Germany. The manner in which the "recognition" was announced brought forth a dispatch in the Swiss Gazette de Lausanne saying that "political circles" in Budapest regarded the letter of "recognition" as a "masterpiece of diplomatic dexterity."

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels is finding it necessary to conduct an intensified campaign against "defeatism" in Germany, with Minister of the Interior Heinrich Himmler backing up the campaign by having a number of the "defeatists" sentenced to execution as examples.

The Nazi DNB agency put out a domestic German dispatch disclosing that Dr. Goebbels had given a "reception" for a number of Party propagandists attending a conference in Berlin. The dispatch said Dr. Goebbels had "outlined" the "principles" of the Nazi "conduct of the war" to the propagandists, whose task, DNB said, it was "to implant ideas ever more deeply into the soul of the German people." Labor Front leader Robert Ley, who has just returned from a tour of German cities, in which he gave morale-building speeches, was also reported at the "reception."

Goebbels' Opinion

On Oct. 30 the Nazi Transocean News Agency transmitted to the United States excerpts from Dr. Goebbels' latest article in Das Reich, in which he was quoted as saying that "the enemy erred if he deemed that the Germans were 'war tired.' Not only right is on our side, but might, too."

The week before, however, Dr. Goebbels wrote an article in Das Reich that was not circulated by the Nazis for foreign consumption. The article was called "Kriegsartikel Für das Deutsche Volk," or "Martial Commandments for the German People."

This article, which was later stressed by Hans Fritzche, political organizer of the German Radio, in a broadcast on Sept. 25, nas formed the basis of "30 commandments" that have been circulated in pamphlet form at the front and at home. Dr. Goebbels' Das Reich article of Sept. 24 called on the Germans to stop grumbling, not to spread rumors, maintain discipline, and have faith in the Nazi leadership.

President Favors Admitting Chinese

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 5

The Administration was reported to have decided to press for repeal of the Chinese exclusion laws and for the admission of the Chinese under quota.

Bills which are said to have found favor with both the State Department and the Attorney General's Office have been introduced by Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington and Senator Charles O. Andrews (D) of Florida. They would accomplish this threefold purpose: (1) Repeal the Exclusion Act of 1882 and subsequent acts as pertaining to the Chinese; (2) grant entrance to Chinese on a quota basis allowing about 100 a year, and (3) allow the Chinese to be naturalized.

How to Be Two Places at Once: It's in the Television Picture

Television's Vast Future

Second Article in a Series

By Howard W. Blakeslee

Associated Press Natural Science Editor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Postwar television will make it possible for a person to be in two places at once.

In fact, there is no theoretical limit to the number of places he may be in.

Facilities have improved since the war began. Insets in television pictures depend on synchronization of two scenes to millionths of a second, and that in turn depends on the accuracy of electronic counting. War has put this counting close to the speed of light.

R. C. A. laboratories demonstrate: A rifle bullet is fired across a room. Halfway across, the missile passes through two thin panels, one foot apart. They are connected to an electronic counter, which registers time in flashing lights on a board. As the bullet leaves the second panel, the lights flash the number of millionths of a second the missile took to travel the single foot between panels.

Furthermore, this count is on the board before the bullet has finished crossing the room!

Control of Waves

That sort of counting means far more to television than merely inset pictures. It gives control over electromagnetic waves whose shapes change in billionths of a second, with every change a part of a television picture.

These living pictures bring new art into acting. Television studios have been puzzled to find that some stars of stage, screen, or radio do not register in television.

One of the radiocasting studios looking for a television announcer, tested its radio men and all were unsatisfactory. The experimenters found the best television personality in a page boy.

Personality seems to be the explanation. The television screen is more intimate than either stage or silver screen.

Television has perhaps more tricks than stage or screen. Lead soldiers, toothpicks, sponges, twigs, fruit, dolls, toy villages, fleets that can be packed in a small box, flysize monsters that look like 50 tons, all can be made to appear lifelike in the television camera.

Substituting Voices

There is also dubbing—subsituting a voice. Thanks to electronic counting which can split seconds into millionths for perfect syncronization, a beautiful girl may move her lips silently while one of the world's great singing voices apparently issues from her mouth.

Some advertising is likely to become nearly as interesting as entertainment. Products not only can be seen but they do some of the sleight-of-hand tricks, and the natural science behind them can be shown.

Natural science will be able to put on its own pictures. Even atoms and electrons, invisible as individuals, can be shown in streams as clearly as in research laboratories.

Educators have expressed enthusiasm over the prospects of teaching by television. The living pictures are almost certain to carry postgraduate education into the home. Already in Los Angeles the Don Lee Television Studios have taught art, golf strokes, pattern-making, origins of alphabets, charcoal drawing, facial cast making and cake frosting. Defense work has been taught by television in New York.

There is also what the studios call the documentary picture, covering important events. It is likely that people seeing these events at first hand may better equip themselves with the facts, impresisons and feeling that form public opinion.

Best Fields

News and sports are one of television's best fields. To date these two have split with drama in public interest.

Television pictures have been sent from airplanes in flight. Comics, cartoons, theaters, movies, all are within the range of television, although the economic conditions for some of them are far from realization.

For sports the studios talk about $10,000,000 gates in the future day when a championship event is telecast to audiences scattered over much of the nation. This would be movie or public hall television, with paid admissions.

National Broadcasting Company's research spotted the growth of new social conventions around television. Parties were arranged for evenings when the host's television screen would carry a specially interesting picture or event, and guests phoned to verify the hour, to be sure they would not be late.

Episcopalians to Debate Plan For Central Council of Allies

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 5 (AP)—A recommendation for establishment of a "central council of the United Nations as an organ for co-operative action in prosecuting the war and organizing the peace" was deliberated by a committee of Protestant Episcopal Church clerical and lay deputies today preparatory to its presentation for debate in the Church's 54th triennial convention.

The recommendation, as part of a report of the Church's Joint Commission on Social Reconstruction, was approved yesterday by the House of Bishops, and sent today to the House of Deputies Committee on Canons.

The report was presented by the Rt. Rev. William Scarlett, Bishop of Missouri, and advocated "international collaboration in dealing with those common world problems which are capable of no purely national or regional solution."

Nucleus in Existence

The nucleus of an international authority, the report asserted, "already is in existence in the United Nations, born out of sheer necessity. We urge now, while the fire of war is still hot, and interests and aims more easily welded, there be created a central council of United Nations, as an organ for co-operative action in prosecuting the war, and in preparing for and organizing the peace."

Although adopted unanimously by the House of Bishops, members of the House of Deputies said they anticipated a prolonged debate on some of the recommendations for collaboration with other nations.

Also called for debate in the House of Deputies is a resolution providing for continuation of negotiations on unity between the Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches.

Presbyterian Tie

A resolution comprising majority and minority groups within a joint commission on approaches to organic unity with the Presbyterians was adopted by the House of Bishops. The action provided continuation of the joint commission in office, with the presiding Bishop to make "such changes in membership as may seem advisable."

Adopted without debate, the resolution also provided for referral of the issue to the Lambeth Conference, composed of Bishops of all churches in the Anglican communion, before any commitments on unity are made. The Lambeth Conference will not meet until after the war.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.15g)	6	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult	1	19⅝	19	19	— ⅞
Air Reduction 1a	8	43	42¼	42⅞	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	17	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	38	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	15	30⅞	29½	30⅞	+1⅜
Allegheny pf $30 ww	84	31¼	25⅝	31½	+1⅛
Allegheny pr pf	7	42½	42½	43½	+1
Allegh Lud5 1.05g	4	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	— ½
Allied Mills 1½g	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Allied Strs .60	18	15¾	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¾g	5	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ⅜
Alpha P Cem ¾g	5	23¼	23	23	— ⅜
Amerada Pet (2)	4	82¼	82	82¼	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½e	6	63¼	62	63¼	— ¼
Am Bank N .55g	1	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅜
Am Bank N pf 3	30	58	58	58	
Am Bosch (¼e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
Am BrakeSh 1.05g	1	37	36⅞	37	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	1	86¾	86⅜	86¾	
Am Can pf (7)	20	179	179	179	—1
Am Car & Fdy 4g	5	34⅝	33¾	33¾	— ½
Am C&F pf 12½g	1	67½	67½	67½	
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	4	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	20	110	110	110	
Am Colortype .45g	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Am Cryst Sug ½g	1	14⅝	14¾	14¾	
Am Cryst S pf 6	40	101	100½	100½	+ ⅛
Am Distilleries	9	30	28	30	+2½
Am Export L 1½g	3	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅜
Am & For Power	7	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Am FP $7pf 3.32k	2	77¾	77½	77½	—1½
Am & FP 2 pf	8	20⅜	20	20	— ⅜
Am-Haw 55 2½g	1	33	33	33	+ ½
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	69	67¾	68½	— ⅛
Am Ice	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Am Internat ¼g	12	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	15	13	12⅞	12⅞	
Am Loco pf 7	1	77	77	77	+ ⅝
Am M & Fdy .60g	3	14	13⅞	14	
Am Pow & Light	5	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Am P & L $6 pf	8	41½	41	41¼	— ⅜
Am P & Lt $5 pf	16	38¾	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅛
Am Rad&StS .30g	28	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Am Rolling M .60g	9	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
Am R M pf4½	50	66¼	66¼	66¼	
Am Safety Razor 1g	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Am Seating ½g	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g	120	29¼	29	29	
Am Smelt&R (2)	5	40¾	40	40	— ¾
Am Smelt pf 7	50	154	153½	154	+ ¾
Am Snuff pf (6)	2	144½	143½	143½	—1½
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	3	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
Am Stores (1)	5	15	15	15	
Am Stove (.90g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	1	28¾	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	4	110⅞	110	110	—1
Am Sum Tob 1¼g	1	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	156¼	156	156⅛	— ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	—1⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	1	60	59½	59½	— ½
Am Tob pf (6)	80	144½	143½	143½	—1
Am Type Fdrs ½g	9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Am Viscose (1½g)	13	46¼	46⅛	46⅛	
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝	— ⅛
Am Water Works	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	85	85	85	
Am Woolen	5	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (6k)	2	71⅜	71¼	71¼	— ⅛
Am Zinc pr pf 5k	1	47	47	47	
Anaconda Cop1½g	21	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
Anac W&C ¾g	50	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	— ⅛
APW Paper	10	6	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Armour III	73	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Armour III pr pf	1	73	73	73	— ¾
Armstrong Cork ¾g	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .30g	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Assd Dry Gds ¾g	2	14	14	14	— ½
Assd DG 1pf 6	10	93½	93½	93½	
Assd DG 2pf 7	10	90½	90½	90½	+1½
Assoc Inv pf5	20	106⅛	106	106	— ⅛
Atch T & SF (6)	10	60⅛	60	60¼	— ⅛
Atch T&S F pf (5)	8	89	88¾	89	+ ¼
Atl Coast L 1½g	5	29	28¾	29	— ¼
Atl G & W I (3e)	2	32	31½	31½	— ½
Atl Refining (.55g)	6	26	25¾	25¾	
Atl Refing pf 4	30	109	109	109	—1¾
Atlas Corp (1½g)	3	11⅛	11⅛	11½	— ⅜
Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	57	56¾	57	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 2½g	180	63½	62½	62½	—1
Austin Nichols	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅜
Aust N pr A 2k	210	71	70	70	—1
Aviation Cp (.10g)	86	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Baldwin Locomotive	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Baldwin Rub (1½g)	2	16¼	16	16¼	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Balt & Ohio pf	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Ban&A pf6¼k	50	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ½
Barber Asphalt	5	24¼	24	24	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	2	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	28	167⅛	163½	163½	+ ⅜
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Beech Creek (2)	50	31¼	31¼	31½	— ⅛
Beech Aircraft (1e)	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½g	5	35¼	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	3	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	36	36	36	
Beth Steel (4½g)	17	59¾	58⅜	58⅜	—1⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	117	117	117	
Bigelow-Sanf 1½g	2	38	37⅝	37¾	— ⅛
Black&Decker 1.60	3	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .40g	7	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Boeing Airpl (1g)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
Bon Ami B 2½	20	47	47	47	
Bond Stores 1.30g	5	33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	6	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	10	35¼	34⅞	35¼	
Bower Roll B 1½g	2	36¼	36	36	
Brewing Corp (2)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Bridgeport Br ¾g	5	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
Boston & Maine	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	8	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	42	42	42	
Bristol-Myers1.40g	1	43½	43¼	43½	
Brunswick-Bal ¾g	2	17	17	17	— ½
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	7	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	11	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Budd Mfg $5pf	20	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	—1⅜
Budd Mfg pf	110	101	100	100	—1⅛
Budd Wheel (1¼g)	4	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Bullard Co (1½g)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	33¼	32¾	33¼	— ¼
Burling Mills 1.90g	1	29	29	29	— ¼
Burr Add Mach .60	10	13½	13	13	— ⅜
Bush Termin'l .20g	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Bush TBpf 2¼k	310	42⅞	41½	42⅞	+1⅞
Butler Bros .45g	6	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Butler Bros pf 1½	3	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
Butte Cop&Z ¼e	5	3½	3½	3½	
Byers (AM) Co	1	134¾	134¾	134¾	+ ¾
Byers (AM) pf7	30	73	72½	72½	— ½
Byron Jackson ¾g	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
Calif Pack (1½)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	1	1	1	1	
Calumet Hec .65g	6	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¾g	5	16¼	16	16¼	
Can Dry G Ale .60	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Canadian Pacific	3	9¼	9	9	
Cap Adm pf (3)	10	43½	43½	43½	+ ¼
Caro C & O (5)	105	96¼	96	96¼	— ⅛
Carpenter Stl 2g	4	27¾	27	27	— ⅝
Carriers & Gen .20	1	4½	4½	4½	
Case (J I) Co	1	71	70	70	— ¼
Case (J I) pf 7	1	77	77	77	
Celanese Corp1¼g	5	35¾	35½	35½	
Celanese 5 pf 5	30	103¼	103¼	103½	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	10	122¼	122¼	122¼	
Celotex Corp (½	5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
Celotex Cp pf 1	20	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Cent. Aguirre 1½	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Cent I L pf 4½	60	110	109¾	110	
Cent RR NJ	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	170	68	68	68	—1½
Champ P&F 3½g	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Champ P&F pf6	30	107½	107¼	107½	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	13	47⅜	47	47⅜	+ ⅜
Chi & E III	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Chi&E III A 2.59g	3	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅜
Chi Grt W pf2½k	1	19	19	19	
Chi Mail Order .60	3	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	2	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	
Cleve&Pi spl 2	30	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¼
Childs Co	6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2¼g	7	81¼	80¾	80¾	— ¾
Clark Eq 2½g	1	34	34	34	— ⅛
Clev Grap Br 1½g	3	38⅛	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
Cleve G B pf 5	30	108	108	108	
Climax Mol 1.20a	5	39⅛	39	39	— ⅛
Cocoa-Cola A 3	1	66¼	66	66	— ¾
Colgate-Palm-P ¼	14	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ½
Collins & Aik	2	25⅝	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
Cluett Peab 1½g	3	37⅜	37¼	37¼	
Col & South	290	14⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¾
Col & Sou 1pf	250	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
Col B'cast A .90g	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Colum G & E	55	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Colum Pict (1½g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	6	94	93	94	+1
Coml Credit (3)	15	39½	39	39	— ¼

Today's Sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 497,100
1943 volume to date 228,373,896
1942 volume to date 78,902,271

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	50.8	Prev day	51.0
Month ago	49.8	Year ago	38.9
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Comm Cred pf 4½	1	106½	106½	106½	
Comml Invest Tr (3)	18	41⅞	41½	41½	— ⅜
Comml Solvents .30g	10	14⅜	14	14	— ⅜
Com'wlth & South	16	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Com & So pf $7wi	21	70½	65⅞	70⅜	+ ⅜
Com'wlth Ed 1.40	7	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
Conde Nast (½g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	23	22¾	23¼	— ⅜
Consol Cigar 1½e	3	20¾	20½	20½	— ½
Cons Copper .10g	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	14	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	104½	104¼	104½	+ ⅛
Consol Film Ind	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—1⅛
Con. Vultee (1g)	10	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	2	22	22	22	
Consn P pf 4½	70	104½	103¼	104½	+1¼
Container Cp 1½g	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Cont Baking ½g	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Cont Baking pf (8)	1	110	110	110	— ½
Cont Can (¾eg)	16	36¼	36	36⅜	— ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .65g	2	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
Cont Motors .45g	6	5⅝	5½	5½	
Cont Oil Del (1)	15	33½	33	33	— ½
CopperweldStl .80	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Corn Exch 2t40	50	45⅞	45½	45⅞	— ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	6	59	58⅝	59	
Cornell Dub El ¾g	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Coty Int'l (.15g)	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	16	21	20½	20¾	+ ¼
Crane Co pf 5	70	106½	106	106½	+ ½
Crown Cork&S ½g	6	29¼	28¼	28½	— ⅞
Crown Zeller (1)	1	16	16	16	— ¼
Crown Zell pf 5	210	98¾	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl (2e)	1	32	32	32	
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	77	77	77	+1
Cudahy Packing	6	22½	22	22	— ⅛
Cuban-AmSug .40g	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	14	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	210	96¾	94	94	—2
Curt Pub pr pf 3k	3	45	44½	44½	— ½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	18	7¼	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 1½pf	4	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	
Cutler-Hammer ¾g	2	23	23	23	
Davison Chem (1g)	1	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Decca Records (1)	2	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
Deere & Co 2g	10	37½	37	37	— ¾
Deisel-Wem-G1½eg	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	8	137⅛	133¼	134¾	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	2	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
Devoe&Ray A 1	10	30	30	30	
Diam Match 1½	1	32⅜	32½	32⅜	+ ⅛
Diam Match pf1½	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¾
Diam T Motor ¾g	1	12⅜	12¾	12¾	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	2	29	29	29	
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	1	57½	97½	97½	— ¾
Dixie C A 2½	20	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
Doehler Die C 1½g	2	30⅞	30¾	30¾	— ¾
DomeMines h1.60	5	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
Douglas Aircraft 5g	2	61½	61¼	61½	
Dow Chem (3)	1	138¾	138¼	138¾	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 1g	1	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (3g)	4	148½	147	148½	— ½
DuqLight 1pf5	80	121½	120½	121½	+ ½
Eastern Air L	11	36¼	35¾	36	— ⅞
Eastern Roll Mill	3	7	7	7	
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
El Auto-Lite 1½g	3	37¾	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (½g)	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	
El Power & Lt	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	4	77¼	77	77	— ½
El Storage Bat (2)	1	39½	39½	39½	
Endicott-John (3)	1	56	56	56	
Endicott-J pf 5	20	112½	112½	112½	— ¾
Eng Pub Service	32	9	8¾	8⅞	
EnPS$5½pf5½	140	91½	90¾	91½	+ ⅛
Eng PS $6 pf 6	10	94	94	94	— ¾
Equit Off Bldg	7	⅞	⅞	¾	+ ⅛
Erie RR (1/2g)	2	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	47¾	47½	47½	— ¼
Eureka Vac Cl ¾g	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Evans Products	2	12¼	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	3	24¼	24	24	— ¼
Exchange Buf .15g	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	24	23¾	23¾	
Fed L&T pf (6)	20	104	104	104	
Fed M Truck .30g	4	5	5	5	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	3	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼	50	96¾	96½	96⅞	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire I 1.60a	8	49	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
Firestone T&R 1½	5	40¾	40½	40½	
First T&R pf 6	2	107⅞	107¾	107⅞	+ ⅛
Flintkote .65g	3	20¾	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Flintkote pf4½	30	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
Florence Stov 1½g	2	35	35	35	
FollansbeeStl pf	40	47¼	47¼	47¼	
Foster Wheeler	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
Food Mach 1.40g	2	49	49	49	+1
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	22	22	22	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	10	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
Frank Simon pf	10	75	75	75	+1½
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅜
Fruehauf T pf 5	20	109	109	109	— ½
Gair (Robert) ¼e	1	3¼	3½	3¼	— ⅛
Garnewell Co1½pf	50	25¾	25	25¾	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind .35g	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Gaylord pf 2¾	10	52	52	52	
Gen Am Inv .40e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Gen Am Trans 1g	2	43½	43½	43½	
Gen Baking .60	1	8⅜	8¾	8¾	
Gen Bronze .30g	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
Gen Cb pf 5½k	60	68¼	67	67	— ⅛
Gen Cigar (1)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
Gen Elec(1.40)	36	38⅜	37½	37⅞	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	9	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf4½	210	116¾	116	116	—1
Gen G & El A	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
Gen Mills 5pf5	20	124¼	133	133	
Gen Mills (4)	1	101	100	101	—6
Gen Motors 1½g	24	52⅞	52¼	52⅜	— ¼
Gen Out Advert	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Gen Real&Util	4	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
Gen Refract .90g	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Gen Shoe ¾g	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Gen Stl C pf 6k	10	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Gen T & Rub 1½g	2	21½	21½	21½	
Gillette Saf R ½g	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Gillette S R pf 5	1	72	72	72	+1¼
Gimbel Bros (.30g)	6	13¼	13	13	— ¼
Glidden Co (.90g)	2	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¾
Gobel (Adolf)	2	1	1	1	
Gold&Stock T 6	20	81½	81½	81½	— ½
Goodrich (BF) 1g	10	42¾	42¼	42¾	
Goodrich pf (5)	2	100¼	100	100¼	
Goodyear Tire1½g	4	39⅞	39¾	39⅝	
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	107¾	107⅝	107¾	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery (¼e)	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Granby Con M .60	1	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	— ⅛
Granite C S 17½g	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
Grant (WT) 1.40	6	34¾	33¼	33¼	
Grant(WT) pf (1)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¾
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	5	17½	17⅜	17½	
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	11	26¾	26⅜	26½	— ¼
Gt West Sug 2	4	24½	24¼	24½	— ¼
Gt West S pf 7	20	145¼	145	145	
Green (H L) (2a)	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	
Greyhound Corp (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Grum Airc En 1g	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	6	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	10	142	142	142	—2
Gulf Mob & Ohio	4	7½	7½	7½	— ⅜
GulfMo&O pf2½g	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil (1)	20	48⅞	48½	48⅜	— ½
Hall Print (1)	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Harb-Waller ¾g	4	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅛
Hat Cp Am A ¼g	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	9	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	70	103½	102	102	— ⅞
Hercules Motors 1	1	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
Hershey Choc (3)	2	64¾	64¾	64¾	—1¼
Hercules Pow 1½g	1	80½	80½	80½	+ ¼
Holland Furn (2)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Homestake Mining	12	41¾	41	41¼	+ ¼
Houd-Hersey B2eg	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Houston L&P 3.60	3	63¼	63	63½	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¾
Hudson Bay (h2)	11	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	1	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¼

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hupp Motor	4	1½	1½	1½	
Illinois Central	4	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	30	45⅛	45	45	
Indpls P&L 1.20	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
Indus Rayon (2)	1	39	39	39	— ¼
Inger-Rand 4½eg	1	52	52	52	— ⅜
Inger-Rand pf 6	10	164	164	164	
Inland Steel 3g	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
Inspirat Cop ¾eg	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	35¼	35	35	—1½
Interlake Iron ½e	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Int. Bus Mach (6a)	1	174½	174½	174½	+1¾
Int. Harvester (2)	7	71	70¼	70½	— ½
Int. Harv pf (7)	130	174¼	174	174	
Int. Hydro-Elec A	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Int. Miner&Ch ½g	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Int. Mining	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Int. Nick Can (2)	32	30⅞	29½	30⅛	— ⅛
Int. Nick C pf 7	50	131¾	131¼	131¾	
Int. Paper	54	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
Int. Pap pf (5)	5	67	66¾	66¾	— ½
Int. Tel & Tel	26	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅜
Int. T & T for ct	3	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Int. Ry pf 1¾k	40	64¼	64¼	64¼	— ¾

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Foreign Air Route Applicants Nearly Double Present Firms

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Nearly twice as many companies want to fly the Stars and Stripes to foreign lands as now carry it over the continental United States.

Before the war only one company—Pan American Airways—bore the flag regularly across the seas, but its routes reached to most of the globe and totaled more than twice the length of the 41,000 miles of certified airways in this country flown by 17 domestic carriers.

The Civil Aeronautics Board, which grants route certificates, both domestic and foreign—the latter only with the approval of the President—already has on file more than 50 requests for new routes or extensions sought by 29 applicants.

Among these is every large domestic air carrier, all of which are flying beyond their normal route limits because of war transportation demands and some of which are successfully spanning oceans in all directions under contract for the military services. Also among the applicants are various surface carriers, including a trucking company that wants to haul freight to foreign points by air.

The pending applications call for new routes to Alaska, Tokyo, Calcutta, London, Paris, Honolulu, Manila, Chungking, Delhi and all of Canada and Latin America.

The question is, who shall do the flying? International air routes involve negotiations with foreign countries, and in many cases, reciprocal rights.

President Roosevelt said last week that he and Prime Minister Churchill were agreed on freedom of the air. As he described freedom of the air, it would permit foreign carriers what is known as commercial transit or innocent passage—the right to refuel and service an airplane, but not to discharge or take on passengers or cargo inside our borders.

Sixteen domestic airlines have united in a committee to fight for the right to engage in international air transport. The remaining domestic carrier, United Air Lines, came out yesterday for a monopoly form of participation in foreign operations, declaring that private business should not interfere with international negotiations.

This was followed by a statement from American Export Airlines urging regulated competition under the Civil Aeronautics Act, and a statement from the 16 airlines terming the United viewpoint "amazing," "inconsistent" and "unprecedented."

Some aviation sources viewed the American Export stand as one expressed with tongue in cheek. It was pointed out that American Export and Pan American now have CAB certificates to Europe, obviously the most heavily traveled international route. In granting routes, CAB gives consideration to the economic effect of adding carriers on runs between terminal points.

The most heavily traveled air route in the world, between New York and Washington, is served by only two airlines. The second busiest, from New York to Boston, is served by but one.

Washington aviation circles say that if the CAB will not certify more carriers on those routes, it certainly will not do so on the long transAtlantic run.

For the present, of course, foreign route applications are not being acted upon except in rare instances.

NEW YORK (AP)—Aircraft production will rank among the first five top American industries after the war, even though it contracts to a $2,000,000,000 a year business from its present war fatness, it was predicted here.

Long-term perspectives of air transportation exceed those of the motorcar, A. W. Zelomek, of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc., said in summing up the foregoing statements.

"The problems of the aircraft industry when the war ends are so apparent that there is a tendency to be blinded to the great, though more distant, possibilities of the business," Mr. Zelomek said.

Over $70,000,000 Liens Exchanged By Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—To date more than $70,000,000 principal amount of City of Philadelphia bonds have been exchanged for new refunding bonds of the city with extended call dates under the Refunding Plan of 1942, making total exchanges under the 1941 and 1942 plans more than $153,000,000.

These amounts were made known today by Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia and Lehman Brothers of New York, account managers of the nation-wide group comprising 39 leading investment firms and banks which have carried out the refunding operation, in announcing that the offer of exchange under the 1942 plan will close Oct. 30, 1943, and will not be further extended.

"Holders desiring to exchange eligible City of Philadelphia bonds must have exchange agreements by a member of the group account before the close of business Oct. 30, 1943," announcement of the account managers states.

Representing the largest municipal refinancing operation of its kind on record the 1942 refunding plan was adopted by the city in November of last year shortly after the completion of the Refunding Plan of 1941.

The 1942 plan was originally scheduled for termination on May 1 of this year, but by action of City Council was extended to Oct. 30. The plan of exchange applies to certain issues of the city's bonds optional for redemption between 1944 and 1953 and totalling $162,296,000, of which $140,582,000 eligible for such exchange were in the hands of the public.

Alexander Fund Hearing

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A hearing on an application by the Alexander Fund, of Philadelphia, for an order declaring that it has ceased to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 has been set for Oct. 11, the Securities and Exchange Commission announced.

LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION

REPUBLIC RUBBER
INDUSTRIAL RUBBER PRODUCTS
Youngstown, Ohio

LEE TIRE & RUBBER CO. of N.Y., Inc.
TIRES, TUBES & SUNDRIES
Conshohocken, Pa.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 75c per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Corporation payable October 26, 1943, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 15, 1943. Books will not be closed.

WM. B. DUNLAP
September 30, 1943 *Treasurer*

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 11
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 20
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20

Call a Collector at HANcock 0200

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¾	6¾
American Barge Line Co	6½	8½
American Hardware Co	26	28
American Manufacturing	34½	37¾
American Manufac 5 pf	87¾	..
American Wringer Co	6½	7½
†Amoskeag Company	33¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73½	..
Appleton Company	23½	26¾
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¼
Arlington Mills	43¼	46½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¾	28¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1½	2¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¾	17
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	24¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	6½	7¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13½	14¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	64¾	..
Bird & Son Inc & pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	19¾	21½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36	38½
Brown Co	1.75	2.00
Brown Co pf	31¾	33¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¾	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	29¾	33½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	18½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	30¾	33
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¾	30
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¼	25½
Draper Corporation	72¼	75½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¾	18½
Eastern Corporation	6	6¾
Estern Corporation pf	17½	19¾
Exolon Co	7¾	9¾
Family Loan So Inc	11¾	13¾
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	43	46¼
Fruit of the Loom	25¾	28
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	16½
General Machinery	20¾	23
iddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7¾	9
Goodall Worsted Company	35	38
Graton & Knight Co	11½	13
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	93¼	97¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¾	33¼
Great Northern Paper Co	30	32
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	53¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15	..
Harrington & Richardson	2½	3
Haskelite Mfg Corp	10¾	11¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16	17½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15¾	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17¾	19¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	32	35
International Machine Tool	4¾	7¾
Keith George E Co	47¾	..
Kennedy's Inc pf	18½	20½
Landers Frary & Clark	35¾	37¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¼	23¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5¾	6½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	105	109
Marathon Paper Mills	39	42
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	57¾	61
Merck & Co	44	47¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	35¾	39
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	59¾	61½
Metal & Thermit Corp	19¾	21¾
Millers Falls Company	9¾	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6¾	7¾
Nashawena Mills	16	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	63¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	32¾	36
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69¾	73¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25½	28¾
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5½
National Shirt Shops	11½	13
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	56¾	60¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¼	45½
Nicholson File Company	33¾	36¼
Nonquitt Mills	28½	31½
Ohio Furnace	6¾	..
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	40	43
Parker Appliance	11¾	13½
Plymouth Cordage Company	112	116½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	62	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	4
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28¾	31
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28¾	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	43¾	..
Sanford Mills	33½	36¼
Submarine Signal Co	34½	36¾
Tampax Inc	5¾	6½
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2¾
United Elastic Corp	151½	156¾
U S Envelope Company	59¾	64½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	115½	120½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	51½	..
Waltham Watch Co 7pf	100½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23	25½
Warner & Swasey Co	8½	9½
Warren Bros Class B	38¼	41¼
Warren Bros Class C	10¾	12
West Point Manufacturing	44	..
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	12¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	96¾	100¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	105¾	109¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	86¾	90¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	103¼	106¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	100¾	104
General Water G&E $3 pf	40¾	43¼
Jamaica Water Supply	28¼	30¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	99¼	102¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	101¼	105¼
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101½	105½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	113¾	117¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	87½	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (c)	30¾	33
No States Power Del 6 pf	63¾	66¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	73¼	76¼
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¾	117¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	116¾	120¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	95¼	98¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	100	103½
Public Service Ind	17½	19
Public Service Ind 5 pf	104¼	107¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	108¼	112¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	101¼	105¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¾	109¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	12¼	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18¾	20¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116½	..
Tampa Electric Co	22¾	24½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	105¾	109¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	103¾	106¾
Washington R & Elec units	14¾	16

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	19	20¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	..
Brockton Gas Light	6¾	7¼
Central Maine Power 6 pf	103¾	110¾
Central Maine Power 7 pf	113½	118½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	91½	..
Conn Light & Power	38¼	40¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	23½	25½
Eastern Utilities Asso con	1¾	2
Fall River Gas Works	21	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¾	41½
Green Mountain Power pf	66¾	70¾
Hartford Electric Light	47¼	50¼
Haverhill Electric	24¾	26¾
Haverhill Gas Light	12¾	14¾
Holyoke Water Power	15¾	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	24	..
Lowell Electric Light	34¾	37¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	74	78
Mass Power & Light pf	14¾	16
Mass Utilities Asso pf	33¼	35¾
Narragansett Elec pf	56	59½
N E Gas & Electric 15.50 p.	17¾	..
N E Power Assn 6 pf	47¾	49¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	79¾	83¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	78¼	78¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	30¼	32¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	19¾	21¾
Newport Electric	30½	..
Providence Gas	7½	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	107	112
R I Pub Serv pf	32¼	34¾
Rockland Light & Power	7½	8½
Springfield Gas Light	17¾	19½
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	100½	..
Western Mass Companies	24¾	26¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19½	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	340	351
Bankers Trust (1.40)	46	48¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	90½	93½
Central Hanover Bank&Tr (4)	94¾	98¾
Chase National (1.40)	34¾	36½
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	43	47¼
Commercial (5)	206	219
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	16¾	18¾
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr (2.40)	45½	47¾
Empire Trust (2)	72	79
First National (N Y) (80)	1940	1830
Guaranty Trust (12)	300	308
Irving Trust (.60)	13¼	14½
Kings County (80)	1430	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	33½	36½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	46	48½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51	53
National City (1)	33½	34¾
New York Trust (3½)	86¾	90¾
Public (1½)	33¾	36¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	8	8¾
United States (60a)	1185	1230

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	..
First National (2)	47¼	49¾
Merchants National (12)	318	338
†New England Trust (30)	1400	N
National Rockland (2)	92	97
National Shawmut (1)	23¼	25
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	..
Second National (4)	126	133
State Street Trust (8)	250	..
nUited States Trust (.50)	50	55
United States Trust pf (.80)	97	101
Webster & Atlas (2)	18¾	21¼

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last apprisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	44¼	46¾
Continental Illinois (4)	97	101
First National Chicago (10)	370	378
Pennsylvania Co (1.80)	33¾	36½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	140½	148½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	55	57½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34½	36½
Agricultural (3a)	78½	80
American Alliance (1a)	23½	25½
American Casualty Company	11¾	13¾
American Equitable (1)	19¾	20¾
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	15	16¾
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	53¾	56¾
American Reserve	15¾	17½
American Surety (2½)	59¼	61¾
Baltimore-American (.30a)	7½	8½
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	84½	89½
Boston (16a)	590	615
Camden Fire (1)	21¾	22¾
City of New York (1g)	18½	20½
Connecticut Gen Life (1)	37¼	39¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40¾	43¼
Federal (1.40)	42½	46
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	70	74
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	87	91
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13½	14¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	29¾	31¾
General Reinsurance (2)	8	31
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	18¼	20¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¾	45¼
Globe & Republic (½)	9¾	10¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	29¾	31¾
Hanover (1.20)	29½	31.47
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43¾	46¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	31¾	33¾
Homestead (½g)	14½	16½
Insurance Co N America (2½a)	83½	86
Jersey Insurance N Y (1½)	38¼	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9¾
Maryand Casualty	5½	6¾
Massachusetts Bond (2½)	70½	74
Merchants Fire of N York (.40)	7½	8¼
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	47¾	50¾
National Fire (2)	61	64
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8½
National Union (3a)	187	197
New Amsterdm Casualty (½g)	28½	30½
New Brunswick (1½a)	32¼	34¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47¼	49¾
New York Fire (.80)	14¾	15¾
North River (1)	23½	25¾
Northeast Insurance	4½	8¼
Northern (3a)	92½	97
Pacific Fire (5)	109½	114½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¾	51¼
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	88	92
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15¾	17½
Providence-Washington (1a)	37	39½
Reinsurance Corp N York (.075g)	5¾	7¼
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22¾	24¾
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	303	313
Seaboard Surety (½g)	52¾	55¼
Security (1.40)	37½	39½
Springfield (4½a)	128½	134
Standard Accident	64½	68¼
Travelers (16)	480	490
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	38¼	40½
United States Fire (2)	50	52¾
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	77½	82½
Westchester (1.20a)	33½	36¾

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.38	3.59
Amerex Holding	25.50	26.375
American Business Shares	3.31	3.63
Axe Houghton Fund	13.31	14.31
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.99	104.16
Boston Fund	16.49	17.73
Broad Street Investing	27.30	29.51
Bullock Fund	14.31	15.69
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.73
Century Shares Trust	28.18	30.31
Chemical Fund	9.77	10.58
Christians Securities Co	2280.00	2415.00
Commodity Corp	9.05	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	35.00	38.00
Dividend Shares	1.21	1.33
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	19.89	21.47
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.93	12.81
Equitable Invest Corp	29.46	31.68
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.75	33.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.65	19.50
Fund Investors Inc	26.85	29.45
General Capital	31.48	33.85
General Investors Trust	5.12	5.52
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.81	21.30
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.82	.90
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.13	1.24
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	32.31	S-1	....	25.83
B-2	27.80	S-2	....	13.99
B-3	19.06	S-3	....	10.70
B-4	9.52	S-4	....	4.42
K-1	17.20	K-2	....	19.42

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd 93.10
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd 39.00

Maryland Fund	4.20	4.80	
Mass Invest Tr	20.58	22.13	
Mass Inv 2d Pd	10.13	10.89	
Mutual Invest	10.53	11.49	
Nation Wide Voting	1.24	1.37	
New England Fund	12.12	13.06	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.625	20.25	
Plymouth Fund Inc	.48	.53	
Putnam Fund	13.28	14.28	
Quarterly Income Shares	6.05	6.55	
Railway & Light Sec	11.875	13.25	
Railway & Light Sec pf	105.00	..	
Repub Invest Fund	3.43	3.77	
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.71	91.53	
Spencer Trask Fund	13.87	14.75	
State Street Invest	78.76	84.64	
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.42	..	
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.80	
Wellington Fund	15.96	17.84	

Fixed and Unit Type

Asso Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.68	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.75	..
Diversified Tr C	3.60	..
Diversified Tr D	5.35	6.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.70	4.30
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.70	5.44
Nation Wide Sec	3.65	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.375	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.08	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	3.69	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.63	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.26	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.38	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.75	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.125	2.50
First Boston Corp	22.00	24.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	116	121½
Liberty Aircraft	10½	13¼
N E Airlines	6¾	7¾
Piper Aircraft	5½	6½
Pollak Manufacturing Co.	5½	7½

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	101¾	104¼
California Wat Ser	4	1961	109	....
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	93¾	96½
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107¼	....
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101¾	104½
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	98¾	101½
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	100¾	104½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	101½	103¾
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	100½	103¾
Scr Spr Rr W Ser	5	1967	102¼	105
So Bay Cons	5	1950	81¾	84¾
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	101¾	....
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	107	..

War Contract Exemption Rejected

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Naval Affairs Committee has voted against an Army-Navy request that war contracts up to $500,000 be exempt from a contract renegotiation statute which permits recovery of excess profits. The present act exempts only contracts under $100,000 and the committee voted in favor of retaining that provision. Both the Navy and War departments urged the exemption be boosted to $500,000 to limit book work.

Refunding Plan of 1942

$162,296,000

City of Philadelphia

Bond Exchange

Offer of Bond Exchange under City of Philadelphia Refunding Plan of 1942 closes October 30, 1943 and will not be further extended. Holders desiring to exchange eligible City of Philadelphia Bonds must have Exchange Agreements accepted by a member of the Group Account before the close of business October 30, 1943.

To date more than $70,000,000 principal amount City of Philadelphia Bonds have been exchanged under the 1942 Plan, making total exchanges under the 1941 and 1942 Plans more than $153,000,000 principal amount.

DREXEL & CO. LEHMAN BROTHERS

Group Account Managers

October 5, 1943.

Functional Finance Requires Rationing as Additional Aid

(Fourth of six articles on the relation between fiscal policy and the business cycle.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Previous articles have analyzed "functional finance"—the use of taxes and government spending to compensate for the variations in the business cycle, so as to get a permanent level of full employment.

So far, "functional finance" has not coped with either swing of the business cycle. When depression in the 'thirties—called for enormous artificial public deficits the actual deficits were not big enough. When war-spending called for enormous taxes and bond sales to the public, neither taxes nor anti-inflation bonds sales were anywhere near big enough to close the "inflation gap."

So fiscal policy has had to be helped out by allocations and rationing, which has begun to do the job for living costs which functional finance failed to do. Fiscal policy has pumped billions into the stream of buying—but priorities, allocations and the controlled materials plan has valved down the movement of this money, as well as the movement of scarce materials, and prevented tremendous bidding. In the same way rationing to consumers of the essentials of life has also valved down the inflationary pressure of the added billions.

Major Influence

Thus, rationing must be looked upon as a major monetary or financial influence. The theoretical formulas of "functional finance" must include the use of rationing. Already they have done a good thing in bridging the former gap between monetary theory and tax theory. Now they must also include rationing.

Functional finance and rationing supplement and assist each other. Functional finance would close the "inflation gap" by purely monetary means, that is, by gathering in the excess spending power into the Treasury. Rationing would sterilize the effect of the excess spending power by valving down its flow to market for essential goods and so damming the excess purchasing power back into the banks.

In theory, each could do the job by itself. Functional finance could do it if Congress would vote enough taxes and/or the War Finance Committees could soak up in bond sales all the swelling cash accumulations of the public. Rationing could do it if it could be extended to all major goods and services and the public would entirely avoid black markets. In theory at least, rationing could be made rigid enough to be actually deflationary, by choking demand down below any level of supply no matter how low.

In theory either could make the other almost unnecessary. If "functional finance" soaked up in taxes and bonds all the excess purchasing power, rationing wouldn't be needed because the public wouldn't have any extra money with which to bid. Or conversely, if rationing were pervasive enough (as indeed industrial allocations already are), the public's excess cash would be wholly "de-activated."

But in practice it has taken the two to do the job. Each supplements the other. Each makes the other easier. The more successful either is, the less need there is for the other.

This is due to political reasons. Either, alone, appears to be too doctrinaire for the American people. Congress, it is obvious, would be quite unwilling to agree to taxes or compulsory loans big enough to soak up anywhere near all the excess purchasing power which war expenditures have created. Nor, on the other hand, would Congress countenance the extension of rationing to anywhere near a complete list of family purchases; and black markets in some commodities already rationed are a clear signal that the public will not consent to have its entire excess purchasing power put under control of ration tickets.

Now the introduction into the American economy of industrial allocations and civilian rationing is the only important economic innovation of the war. Deficit financing is as old as the hills. Functional finance, under other names like pump-priming, has been argued strenuously and tried timidly for years.

True, allocations and rationing were used in World War I. But they were used then only on a small scale, for a short time, and under a skeleton administration of business men who by training and background were against these techniques except as undesirable temporary expedients.

The large-scale development of rationing techniques today is of revolutionary economic meaning. They constitute an economic instrument of as far-reaching revolutionary meaning in economic and financial technology as were, in industrial technology, the gasoline engine, the dynamo, plastics, and electronics. With them entirely new things can be accomplished and old problems shrunk to politically manageable proportions.

("Rationing" will be taken in the rest of this discussion as a general term covering also allocations, priorities, CMP, and other means of controlling the purchase of goods.)

In the dynamic terms which alone can do justice to a live economy, these rationing devices will be discussed here not in respect to who gets what, but as to their effect in valving the flow of money. Let 20 manufacturers want 10 tons of copper, or 20 housewives 10 pounds of butter, and rationing has a most important effect; instead of the price being bid up as far as they can pay, bidding is stopped, price is steadied, the flow of money is limited and the remainder of purchasing power is dammed back into savings or other use.

Rationing Accepted

Rationing is the first instrument of economic control or restraint to pass muster politically in the ten years since the gold standard went out.

The prime function of the gold standard was control or restraint. It alone in the old days lay athwart inflation. Wall Street talk of its "appeal to fundamental human instincts" was mere sales talk for it by bankers who were quite aware that the public had lost interest in gold as either coin or ornament. But they, and nearly all conservatives, rallied around it and thought up arguments for it, because so long as the public was persuaded that its maintenance was imperative, the coiled spring of private credit and public budgets could not expand indefinitely.

When it went, only custom and habit temporarily prevented the worst fears of its conservative friends from being realized—i. e. prevented "uncontrolled inflation." The national budget uncoiled into wider and wider deficits; and prices failed to blow up only because conservative habits persisted in Congress and in commerce even though their flag and rallying point, the gold standard, was down.

Two control instruments were subsequently tried—credit management and "functional finance." But their use was politically acceptable only when it was expansive or inflationary. They were supposed to be "stabilizing" agencies—stimulating at some times, restraining at others. But for reasons which were fundamentally political, they were a success only at stimulating, a flop at restraining.

Other much-talked stabilization programs in other fields like farm prices, wages, and bank credit were used in practice only for "stabilization on the upside." The national economy was out of the control of anything except habit and the cake of custom. It was in a position of a long-caged animal which, after the cage is removed, lingers for some time in perplexity before it tests its freedom.

Conservative economists never tired of pointing out that the economic machine after 1933 was all engine and no brakes, and entirely too free for its own good, once it realized its own freedom. Rationing is the first real answer to this valid criticism of the post-gold standard economy.

(Next article in this series will take up further the great economic significance of rationing.)

Army Invites Cloth Bids

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Philadelphia Quartermaster depot announced it has issued invitations to bids on 110,000,000 square yards of herringbone twill cloth.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ARTISTS WANTED
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Experienced and inexperienced for radio assembly and machine shop work; rapid advancement; essential workers need release statement. CARDWELL, 31 Prospect St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (8th Ave. subway to High St. Station.)

GIRL FOR PART-TIME WORK, 1 day a week cleaning, other times as accommodator; prefer traveling expenses; handy to train. Good, long refs. Call Wel. 3099 between 9 and 10 a. m. and 7:30 and 9 p. m. (Mass.)

WANTED, woman, Christian Scientist, who likes children, to take care of small baby afternoons; Back Bay district. Box C-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 15.

WOMEN
Several girls or middle-aged women for clerical work three or four months. Should be good at figures. Pleasant working conditions. Hours 9:15 to 5:30. Salary, $20 week.
Write Box K. D., 147 Fourth Avenue, New York 3

Demand for Tickets and Accommodations Greatest in History of New York City

World Series Jam Shows Game's Grip on America

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Baseball men saw more than just a battle between the American League Yankees and National League Cardinals to this 1943 World Series today, which opened in Yankee Stadium. They saw a hint to the future of the big league game.

If there ever was a lingering doubt in official circles in Washington as to the grip the national pastime holds on wartime America, it should have now disappeared. For never before in the history of baseball in New York City has there been such a demand for tickets.

Hotel Situation

This demand is emphasized by the hotel situation. One of the assistant managers of the Hotel Commodore told the writer early today that the rush for room accommodations is unequaled in the annals of hotel registers. "Requests already have exceeded our previous high, which was during the opening week of the World's Fair," he told me. A great number of fans, some of whom made long train rides, were forced to turn right around and go back home because they could find neither tickets to Yankee Stadium nor places to stretch their weary bodies.

Optimism in regard to 1944 big league baseball is surprising, in view of the fact that no one yet knows whether or not the Army will soon be drafting fathers in wholesale numbers. It had generally been admitted that if the military did that, the manpower shortage would force the majors to close their doors tightly for the duration. However, there is a feeling in the lobby of the Commodore—press headquarters for the World Series—that the game will survive even the drafting of dads.

Grip on Youths

The grip the game holds on the uniformed youth is apparent on almost every street corner; in restaurants and lobbies; in the subway and on busses. Even the RAF boys in their dapper blue outfits are heard chatting about the Yankees and Cardinals. It is not difficult to imagine what the broadcasts of these classic battles already are meaning to men stationed at remote outposts over the globe. They will coast a good many weeks on the pleasure they get out of hearing about Chandler, Musial, Keller, Gordon, Marion and the rest of the stars out here at Yankee Stadium.

However, baseball men continue to emphasize the fact that they are asking no favors. They merely tell you, on the side, that they hope Washington will, somehow, leave them enough men to play another season in 1944. "Teen-aged boys or men with beards, it makes no difference to us," is the way one big league magnate put it. "All we want to do is give the boys in uniform something to talk about. Profit or loss is incidental."

Evenly Matched

Meanwhile, the Yankees and Cardinals are going about their private little business of trying to humble the other. Of course, only one can succeed. But the crowd around here agrees topheavily that it will take six or seven games to finish it. The contenders look that evenly matched.

The players certainly have the incentive to hustle and put on the best possible show before the packed Yankee Stadium stands. With the first three games scheduled in this spacious park and the public demand unparalleled, the players' pool is almost a cinch to break all previous records. And, after all, the greenback is the only language that the ball player—or anybody else, for that matter—understands thoroughly. The boys in both dugouts this afternoon were giving their all to get that heavy end of this record purse.

♪ ♪ ♪

Early today Manager Billy Southworth told newspapermen that he did not like the letdown of the Cardinals after they clinched the pennant. Can he get them "up" again was the question going the rounds?

♪ ♪ ♪

The Yankees beat left-handers 22 times in 35 tries during the regular campaign.

♪ ♪ ♪

Spud Chandler, Manager Joe McCarthy's opening game pitcher, compiled a fine 1.67 earned run average (unofficially) this year. It is the lowest in the A. L. since Walter Johnson did 1.49 in 1919.

♪ ♪ ♪

You could not read the attitudes of the Yanks and Cards by looking them in the face. They all looked dead serious, with jaws set for a hard struggle.

Potent at the Plate

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Bill Dickey, Left, and Stan Musial

These two stars are the leaders of their respective teams at bat, Dickey sporting a .351 average to top his Yankee mates and Musial posting a high of .357 to lead both the Cardinals and the two major leagues. Both are expected to be heard from during the current series.

Cards Take Early Lead Over Yanks

YANKEE STADIUM, New York, Oct. 5 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals combined their speed a-foot with a pair of hits to score a run in the second inning today and take a 1-0 lead over the New York Yankees in the first game of the World Series, before what appeared to be a record crowd of 70,000 fans.

After both pitchers — Spud Chandler for the Yanks and Lefty Max Lanier for the Cards—had handcuffed the batters completely through the first inning, the St. Louis "Swifties" went to work on the ex-Georgia footballer quickly in the second.

Catcher Walker Cooper, second-best hitter of the National League champions, sent a high bounder between short and third. Yankee Third-Baseman Bill Johnson leaped for it, but it tipped his outstretched glove and was deflected just to the edge of the grass back of short, and Cooper beat it out for a scratch single.

Whitey Kurowski laid down a perfect sacrifice bunt to send his catching teammate to second. Then, after Ray Sanders fanned on three pitches and Danny Litwhiler walked, Shortstop Marty Marion whistled a liner just over first and into the right field corner that was good for two bases. Cooper scored easily, but Litwhiler, trying to come all the way 'round from first, was thrown out at the plate on a fine peg by Right-Fielder Tuck Stainback and a quick play by Catcher Bill Dickey.

Chandler, a righthander, won 20 games and lost four during the regular season while Lanier's record was 15 and 7.

The Cardinals' use of a left-hander on the mound caused Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yankees to alter the line-up used most of the season and place two right-handed hitters, Tuck Stainback and John Lindell, in the outfield.

Last year, when the same teams met in the Series, New York won the first game with Red Ruffing pitching against Mort Copper, but the Cards came back to take four straight for the world championship.

Long before game time, all of the 28,000 reserved seats in the bleachers and upper tier of the grandstand were gone, and since all reserved and box seats had been sold for days, there was more than an outside chance that a new all-time record crowd of 70,000 or more would sit in on the proceedings in sunny, "Indian Summer" weather. The previous all-time "high" was 69,902 which these same two clubs drew in their Sunday game a year ago.

B. U. May Have Difficulty Fielding Informal Eleven

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Possibility that Boston University, which has no team this fall, may resume football on an informal basis, was revealed at the weekly sports writers' luncheon at the Kenmore Hotel yesterday, but observers close to the B. U. situation do not expect too much to come from the action.

According to Dr. John Harmon, Director of Athletics, some 40 boys asked permission to play football, and naturally the school authorities could not turn them down. Permission has been given the group—only seven of whom have even played in a high school game—to practice at Nickerson Field under the coaching of Ed Korb, intramural director. If, Harmon said, enthusiasm is maintained, games will be sought with other schools, possibly Harvard and Boston College.

The enthusiasm angle, however, is the joker to the situation. The boys have to pay their own way to Nickerson Field and back. Practice sessions may run an hour or two, with the gridmen arriving at their homes sometime after eight o'clock. Then dinner, followed by a three or four-hour session with the books, plus an early-morning arising, would seem almost enough to dampen the enthusiasm of the most enthusiastic.

During the years B. U. had a football team—that is up until this year—the boys ate, slept, and studied at the field house. This fall, however, there is no football appropriation, so the field house cannot be used.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harmon reported that he has received many letters from former Terrier coaches, disclosed that Pat Hanley is now a lieutenant colonel of Marines and about to depart for foreign service again, and that Walt Holmer is coaching a squadron grid team at Chapel Hill, N. C., where Russ Peterson is handling a soccer team.

♪ ♪ ♪

A rather complete picture of Pennsylvania's power, speed, and ability was given by Ed Gately, who scouted the Quakers for Earl Brown. Ed, who played for Tuss McLaughry at Amherst and who has scouted for him and now Earl Brown for 20 years, declared, "Penn has got power and blazing speed both in the backfield and in the line. Moreover, in Michaels they have a real forward passer, something George Munger hasn't had before. When they block it is a continuation of trying to run right through a man. Odell, Vincent, Kane, and Michaels are a quartet of as hard-running backs as I have seen in the last few years."

♪ ♪ ♪

Arthur Sampson, Dartmouth's publicity chief, said that Earl Brown has named the following starting line-up for the Penn game: Monahan and Russell, ends; Vorys and Macys, tackles; Alvarez and Antaya, guards; Gustafson, center, and Kasprzak, Bartnick, Andrejco, and Wizbicki, backs. The Green will leave Hanover Friday afternoon, stay over in New York Friday night, and leave on the return trip right after the game.

♪ ♪ ♪

Henry Lamar of Harvard and Lew Manly of Tufts received many pats on the backs for their victories Saturday. Said Lieut. Clell Barton of the defeated Camp Edwards eleven, "I guess I was a bit too optimistic before that game with Harvard. I had the boys—evidently I was not the coach. Henry has done a swell job with his limited talent. We'll get rolling, though, and before the season is over, someone will get a shellacking."

♪ ♪ ♪

Lamar was in agreement with Lieut. Barton's last statement, adding that he hoped it was after the soldiers play the Crimson in a return game behind the Stadium. "We were fortunate in getting Edwards in their first game," he said. "Clell really hadn't had time to whip them into shape. The fellows who meet those soldiers from here in," he added, "had better take warning."

Oyster Harbors Season Good; Will Remain Open All Winter

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New England's summer resort golf clubs are just about ready to call it quits for what might be termed their regular season, although a few will keep their courses open for transients as long as playing conditions prevail. Oyster Harbors, for example, will keep the course open all winter, as usual, and will have a surprising number of days fit for play if the season is normal. Many of the snowstorms which hit the more northerly portions of Massachusetts either do not land on the Cape at all, or affect it in lesser degree. Even then the snow disappears with astonishing speed, due to the moist winds from adjacent waters, the nature of the soils, and a touch of balminess peculiar to the Cape district.

Though some of the less accessible Cape courses have suffered in attendance this past season, with lifting of the ban on pleasure driving coming too late to do them much good, there have been others where the final tabulations on income and outgo will prove highly gratifying. Gene Andersen, pro at Oyster Harbors, informs me that the play there the last five months has been well ahead of 1941, which was considered a good season, even though not up to the peak year of 1939.

Guests Numerous

The loss of normal transient play week ends, due to the gasoline situation, was offset in large measure by the exceptional number of hotel guests and summer residents who came early and stayed late. Another helpful factor, helpful from a playing angle but not so good for the course, was the drouth which began June 10 and continued for a good part of the summer. The little rain that did fall came either during the night, or in the early morning or late in the day, so that from June 10 right through the summer there was only one day without any play.

As for lessons, Andersen had the biggest season of his career, including all ages and both sexes. There were an unusual number of youngsters with him on the lesson tee, their interest an encouraging sign for the future of golf. More than the usual number spent the summer right there with their parents instead of traveling about as they would have in the free-wheeling days.

Among the lads who aroused Andersen's enthusiasm was Bill Rickenbacker, who spent a couple of weeks at the Harbors with his famous father, Captain Eddie. The flying ace of World War I played golf every day.

His son is a strapping 16-year-old, about six feet tall and around 175 pounds in weight.

Marvelous Swing

"He has a marvelous swing," says Andersen, "and distance galore. My chief job was to try to tone him down a bit on the vigor of his swing, to induce a little more accuracy. He is long enough, without doubt, to get home in two on that long 14th, and you are aware how few have ever done it."

The single tid bit of the season at the Harbors was by another 16-year-old, C. S. Patton, distant relative of General Patton. Young Patton registered an ace on the fifth hole and, oddly enough, the last previous feat of this order was by another lad of about the same age, Richard Van Arsdale, scored at the longer 10th hole. The writer happened to be among those who witnessed young Van Arsdale's perfect shot and joined in the general laugh when the youngster refused to accept any handshakes of congratulation until he walked up to the green and found the ball in the cup. He couldn't believe it possible.

Northern Courses

Now, to leave the Cape and travel north, there were a number of courses in Northern New England which did extremely well this past summer, from what I hear. One of the most recent communications from up that way came from Whitefield, Vt., and it spoke of the Mountain View course as in "wonderful shape," entering the month of October. Every year in the late season they hold what is termed the "Mountaineer Golf Tournament," and the latest was notable for the widespread geographical area from which the contestants hailed. In the field were: E. F. Breed, R. P. Breed, J. F. Langmaid and C. E. Magrane of Tedesco; T. C. Carr, Longmeadow C. C., Springfield; S. M. Paterson and H. H. Beckwith, Brae-Burn; W. H. Caldwell and H. Egginton, Garden City Golf Club, Long Island; Ex-Governor Channing H. Cox, E. N. Wrightington and W. D. Peal, The Country Club; Bruce Baird, Burning Tree Golf Club, Washington, D. C.; Christy Payne, Sarasota C. C., Florida; A. E. Colby, Cohasset Country Club; C. W. Demond, Westchester Hills, N. Y.; M. F. Schultes, North Hempstead, L. I.; Meredith Jones, Crawford Notch, N. H. and D. W. Bridgman, Westfield.

J. F. Langmaid and M. F. Schultes tied for low net, at 68; Seward Paterson, added another trophy for the exceptional number he has captured this season by taking the gross, with an 81. Channing Cox and A. E. Colby were other prize winners.

Umpires Named

CHICAGO (AP)—K. M. Landis, Baseball Commissioner, announced the umpires who will work the World Series as follows:

Representing the American League will be E. D. Rommel and Joe Rue, with George Pipgras as alternate. National League umpires will be John E. Reardon and William Stewart, with John B. Conlon as alternate.

The Braves and Dodgers played 15 games decided by one run margins this season.

South Bend Team Named Top Eleven

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—If you are trying to figure out the winner of Saturday's football clash between Notre Dame and Michigan you might want to take the advice of 108 of the Nation's sports writers who list the Irish as the country's best and Michigan second.

The same experts also tried to help you decide who is going to win the Navy-Duke scuffle at Baltimore the same evening by placing the Middies in fourth place on the first Associated Press poll of the young season and the Blue Devils in fifth. Army grabbed the third rung.

53 For Notre Dame

Fifty-three of the voters rated the Irish winners of both their games to date by lopsided scores, as the No. 1 outfit while 36 decided that the Wolverines were the best.

None of the other elevens among the 35 to receive consideration drew more than four first-place votes with Pennsylvania, Purdue, Iowa, Pre-Flight, Minnesota, and Southern California rounding out the top 10.

Last year service teams were not eligible but the gates were opened to them this season and the Iowa Pre-Flights immediately moved into the first 10 with Great Lakes, the Memphis Naval Technicians, Del Monte Pre-Flight and March Field all making the grade among the runner-up group.

Not an all-civilian football team made the select circle. Army, Navy, and the Iowa Pre-Flights, of course, are manned entirely by military personnel while the remaining seven all are listed as "Navy" schools.

Rise of Southwestern

Probably the biggest result of the Naval lend-lease system is the rise of Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas. Hardly known outside the Lone Star State previously, it grabbed 11th place in the present poll ahead of Dartmouth, Louisiana State, Northwestern, Georgia Tech, California, Tulsa, and Ohio State, 1942 mythical champion. The Buckeyes collected 23 points and the 18th in the ranking.

Ten points were given for each first place vote in the balloting with nine awarded for second and so on down the list.

The leading elevens with total points first place votes in parenthesis):

First Ten

Notre Dame (53)	977
Michigan (36)	880
Army (4)	631
Navy (3)	616
Duke (4)	575
Penn (1)	434
Purdue (2)	392
Iowa Pre-Flight (2)	251
Minnesota (1)	237
Southern California	179

Second ten: Southwestern 123, Great Lakes 112, Memphis Naval Air Technicians 95, Dartmouth 59, Del Monte Pre-Flight (2) 57, March Field 25, Louisiana State 24, Ohio State 23, Northwestern 18, College of Pacific 17.

Also rans: North Carolina 13, Colorado College 12, Georgia Tech 12, Washington 10, Holy Cross 8, Texas 8, North Texas Aggies 8, Tulsa 6, California 6, Princeton 2, St. Mary's Pre-Flight 1, Oklahoma 1, Texas Christian 1, Texas A. & M. 1, Georgia 1.

Bloodworth Gets Notice

DETROIT, Oct. 5 (AP)—Jimmy Bloodworth, Detroit Tiger second baseman, received an induction notice yesterday from his draft board at Appalachacola, Fla. He is married and the father of a son born since Pearl Harbor.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The World Series Managers

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Two of the real storybook chapters of this 1943 World Series between the Cardinals and Yankees involves the rival managers. Both Billy Southworth and Joe McCarthy are established among the more capable pilots of this generation and both reached the top rung of the managerial ladder the hard way. Neither had his job handed to him on a silver platter. Each had to first go through the baseball mill.

Southworth blew two previous chances to make good as a big league field executive. Having been an outstanding all-around outfielder for a number of years, he was appointed manager of the Cardinals back in 1929. However, the Breadon-Rickey team demoted him in July, as the Cards floundered badly.

Blew Chances

After stretches in the St. Louis chain at Rochester and Columbus in 1930-31-32, Southworth came back to the National League in '33 as a coach under Bill Terry at the Polo Grounds. It looked like a real break for Southworth, with Terry secretly nursing front office ambitions. But once again the current Cardinal skipper fell back to the minors, for reasons better known to the Giants and to himself. He had blown a second chance.

Then came the stretch in his career known as the hard way. Sam Breadon took him back in the Cardinal organization, but planted him with one of the more lowly clubs, at Ashville of the Piedmont League. But you cannot keep a good man down forever, and up Billy came through Memphis and Rochester, and on June 14, 1940, he succeeded Ray Blades in the pilot's seat at Sportsman's Park. This time he was ready.

Is Conservative

Southworth is a conservative manager, despite the fact that his Cardinals are, at times, a daring—almost reckless—base-running ball club. Billy rarely plays a hunch or pulls a bit of wild strategy out of his hat. He plays the percentage. He knows that, in the long run, the percentage will win if you have the men to make the plays according to the book. He is fortunate in having such men.

Another thing about Southworth: he prefers to manage young men. That he is successful with them proves he is a high character in the piloting field. The young Redbirds learn the Southworth method from the very beginning and they never forget it. Too, Billy wants to be the sole boss. He likes to keep away from long-time veterans who are apt to second guess him in clubhouse meetings. These young Cards think their boss a perfect leader.

More Elastic

The McCarthy system is more elastic than that of Southworth. Joe will shift his plans from one inning to the next if he thinks the occasion demands. He does not always go by the book. Instead of bunting whenever they get a man to first base, the Yankees like to stand flat footed in the batter's box and slug it out with the rival pitcher. But this year, McCarthy has run tothe bunt on numerous rallies. The dead ball, you know.

In at least one respect, McCarthy is like John McGraw. Joe wants to call most of the plays, and if one fails to bear fruit, he also is willing to take the blame, alone. There is no second guessing in the Yankee dugout. McCarthy does not do it, and he quickly gets rid of a player who does. The Yankees are made thoroughly familiar with this policy and take chances in the field confident that their manager is squarely behind them, even in failure.

Southworth and McCarthy have one thing in common. They both get as much out of their men on a ball field as is humanly possible. And, after all, what else is there to managing a big league ball club?

Insider Claims Fletcher Has Caught Give-Away Mannerism of Mort Cooper

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—Can it be that the reason big Mort Cooper, star righthander for the St. Louis Cardinals, has been knocked out in four straight games by American Leaguers is because he has a give-away mannerism?

A baseball insider, here for the World Series, asserts that this is the case, adding that Coach Art Fletcher of the Yankees is the observant fellow who noticed Mort's telltale quirks.

Without going into details this baseball-wise person likens the situation to that of a football halfback who gives away the next play by unconsciously leaning in the direction the play will go.

Maybe that is the real reason Manager Billy Southworth selected Southpaw Max Lanier to start the first game today instead of big Mort, a 20-game winner two years in succession.

♪ ♪ ♪

The height of something or other: Bucky Harris, dismissed Manager of the Phillies, and William D. Cox, the Phils' owner who got into a peck of trouble by firing Bucky in midseason, sitting at near-by tables in a well-known eating place.

♪ ♪ ♪

Kirby Higbe and Rube Melton, Brooklyn pitchers, roamed the lobby of the New Yorker Hotel. Higbe will miss the fall classic, he said, because he will be inducted into the Army this week at Columbia, S. C. He leaves today.

Bill Terry, former manager of the New York Giants, is writing stories on the Series for the Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

♪ ♪ ♪

John A. Heydler, former President of the National League, visited press headquarters in the Hotel Commodore, looking fit as a fiddle. "I like to get around and visit you young squirts," he smiled.

♪ ♪ ♪

Other visitors to press G. H. Q. included Ford Frick, President of the National League, and Catcher Rollie Hemsley, who is likely to see service in the Series as a replacement for the veteran Bill Dickey of the Yanks.

♪ ♪ ♪

The "Cinderella Cuties" of the Series are Nick Etten, first baseman for the Yankees, and Danny Litwhiler, outfielder for the Cardinals.

A year ago the two were teammates on the Phillies who finished a woeful last in the National League. Now they are regulars on two championship clubs with a nice nest-egg coming to them through the World Series. Etten was traded to the Yanks last winter while Litwhiler went to the Cards in June.

♪ ♪ ♪

Billy Evans, President of the Southern Association, wouldn't pick either the Yanks or Cards. "I've no selection," he asserted. "The clubs are too evenly matched in my opinion."

Experts Turning Away From Teams They Wrote About

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (AP)—A peculiar thing about this World Series is that the experts who have been watching American League baseball all season generally are picking the Cards to repeat, while the National League followers go for the Yanks. . . . That apparently reflects their opinion of 1943 baseball while they're still picking on the basis of what it used to take to win. . . . Billy Southworth still was playing the percentages in naming Max Lanier to start today; lefties are supposed to be the Yanks' weakness, so he'll fire southpaws until something cracks. . . . Joe McCarthy, as usual, leads with his ace, Spud Chandler. . . . And with that two-day interval after the clubs leave here, it'll give one or the other the chance to become the first three-game winner since Stan Coveleskie in 1920.

♪ ♪ ♪

One way of figuring the strength of a ball club is to rate them on the catcher-center field axis. . . . A tip-off on this may be that the Cards have completed 180 double plays this season and the Yanks have grounded into 137, just four short of a record.

♪ ♪ ♪

Branch Rickey and Chuck Dressen sat together at the Garden last night—which can be interpreted any way you please. . . . But don't expect any announcement from Rickey about Leo Durocher's status as Dodger manager until the Series furore has died down. . . . Latest item on the unconfirmed report market is that Sid Luckman has signed up with the armed forces, and several other Bears are about to leave Chicago. . . . Looking over the week-end results, President Jack Mara of the grid Giants announced: "We scored four touchdowns—Eshmont made two and Principe two." . . . The sad part of it, to Jack, is that Eshmont is playing for Del Monte Pre-Flight and Principe for the Sampson Naval Station.

♪ ♪ ♪

All in a name: Marine Cleutus "Boost" Poffenberger, who gave major league managers plenty of trouble, pitched for the "Yankees" in the Parris Island League this summer. He won 15 of his team's 51 victories, lost only four games and hit .377 . . . Keesler Field, Miss., will have a post football team this season—Just a year after a big-time grid program was ruled out . . . Capt. Arlo Klum and Lieut. Herman Rohrig have organized a squad of permanent party men and are trying to book some home games . . . When the Fort Sheridan WAC contingent heard that a post grid team was being organized, PFC Lucille Turiglatto suggested this cheer: "Limburger, Roquefort, Philadelphia Cream; Yeah, Fort Sheridan, You're a scream."

ENGLAND

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(Continued from previous page)

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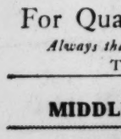
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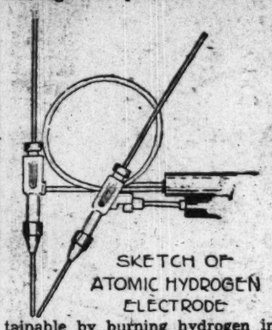
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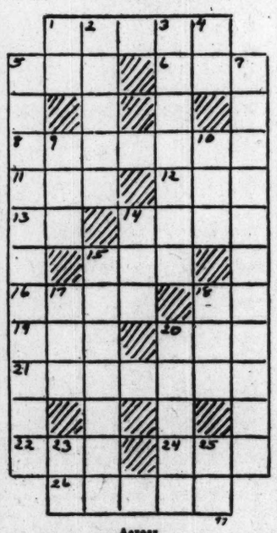
Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—The tenor violin is what?
5—What headgear has been regarded as a development from the petasus of ancient Greece?
6—Conjunction.
8—Who is the lover in "Lady Chatterly's Lover"?
11—What does Chaucer call the "mother of nonathes"?
12—A device for holding the hair in order.
13—Neuter pronoun.
14—What is a favorite watering place?
15—Ocean.
16—What are rough, hard particles of sand?
18—Myself.
19—What is a kind of bread?
20—What is least populous of all States of U. S. (abbr.)?
21—What nickname is given to Cleveland American League Baseball Club?
22—Racket.
24—The guitarfish is what?
26—What is any of various herons?

Down
1—Where was George Washington born (abbr.)?
2—Where is the Isonzo River?
3—What city of New Hampshire is called "The City on the Lakes"?
4—Article.
5—What birds have been called "gems of the air" (sing.)?
7—"The Brothers Karamazov" was written by whom?
9—Would you eat or sew rillett?
10—What is the color of Samian ware?
14—To lease.
15—What Norwegian composer was born at Königsberg, 1858?
17—To go swiftly.
18—Adult males.
20—What shellfish yields mother-of-pearl?
23—Indo-European (abbr.).
25—Near.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

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Fear not . . : I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward.
GEN. 15:1

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Natives of one of those South Pacific islands use stone coins up to eight feet in diameter. To work up an appetite one matches a friend for the lunch.

Scanlan in Buffalo News: Dora was telling the other girls in that office where she works that her brother-in-law has bought "one of those prevaricated houses."

Daily Anecdote

Not Infallible

Two American vaudeville actors appearing in London a few years ago were trying to find their way back to their lodging house after the first night's performance. One was taking the lead in the search, but the trouble was he could not remember for the life of him the name of the street where the house stood or the number of the house.

Finally, after several hours of wandering, they came upon a street having an aspect of familiarity; and, sure enough, in the middle of the block was their lodging house. But when they reached the dwelling they found they had forgotten to ask the landlady for a latchkey. After vainly trying to summon someone to the door, the actor who had conducted the search sat down on the step, while his companion endeavored to pick the lock.

But the lock failed to yield to his manipulations, and at length the two actors went off to a hotel to spend the remainder of the night.

Now there is only one thing remarkable about this story, and it is this: The man who could not remember the address of the lodging house was Burton, the Memory King, while the man who could not pick the lock was Houdini, the Handcuff King.

In Lighter Vein

No Gift

Mr. Newlywed: "What a beautiful complexion you have, dear—it's a gift of nature."

Mrs. Newlywed: "Don't you believe it, darling—it's costing you money."

The Stranger

An officer giving a lecture in an army classroom suddenly turned upon a man aimlessly looking about the room.

Pointing an accusing finger the officer barked: "What is the Dewey decimal system used for?"

The man looked wonderingly at him. "I dunno."

Exasperated, the officer demanded, "What's your organization, soldier?"

"Haven't got any, mister," the man replied. "I'm just the Coca-Cola man here to refill the machine, wherever it is."
—Camp Barkeley (Texas) News.

Covina's Canteen

Covina, Calif.

Until fairly recently "Covina the little city set in the heart of the California orange groves" had no place to entertain lonely and sometimes homesick servicemen from near-by camps.

Then Mrs. Esther McIntosh, wife of a local businessman, decided to do something about it. Immediate co-operation came from a local realtor who donated the use of a large fifteen-room house for the duration. The house was completely furnished and equipped by interested inhabitants of the town.

Food, canned fruit, jams and jellies came in constantly from all sources. The Chamber of Commerce furnishes appropriate stationery so that the boys may write home to their folks.

Parties are held once a week for the boys. Those who desire overnight accommodations pay a fee of 50 cents to help take care of laundry, utilities, etc. Breakfast, however, is free to these overnight visitors.

U. S. Army Discharge Button

The new lapel button to be awarded men and women who receive honorable discharges from the United States Army. Made of plastic, no larger than a dime, the button displays an eagle within a circle, the wings extending beyond the circle's edges.

NEWS ITEM — WASHINGTON, D.C. — SEAWEED MAY BECOME A NEW SOURCE OF FOOD.

ONE POUND OF SEAWEED, PLEASE
LONG OR SHORT STEMS?
SEA FOOD
QUITE A ROLL! EX NAVY MAN?
NO, SEA-WEED DIET
AND WHILE YOU'RE CUTTING THE SEAWEED LOOK AROUND FOR A LOBSTER
SUSIE Q
NO SEAWEED, BUT LOOK
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not Very Eggs-Act*

By LE PELLEY

I'LL CARRY YOUR BOOKS HOME IF YOU WANT ME TO, POPPY ...
THAT MEANS YOU WANT ME TO HELP YOU WITH ONE OF YOUR PROBLEMS
WELL... FARMER JONES HAD 20 CHICKENS. HALF LAID EGGS ON THURSDAY, A FOURTH LAID EGGS ON FRIDAY, AND A FIFTH ON SATURDAY... HOW MANY EGGS ALTOGETHER
EASY!
MAYBE... BUT I ALWAYS GET THOSE ANSWERS WRONG!! I JUST HAVE THE WRONG APPROACH...
WHAT WAS YOUR ANSWER..
OH... I JUST SAID ABOUT A BASKETFUL!
!

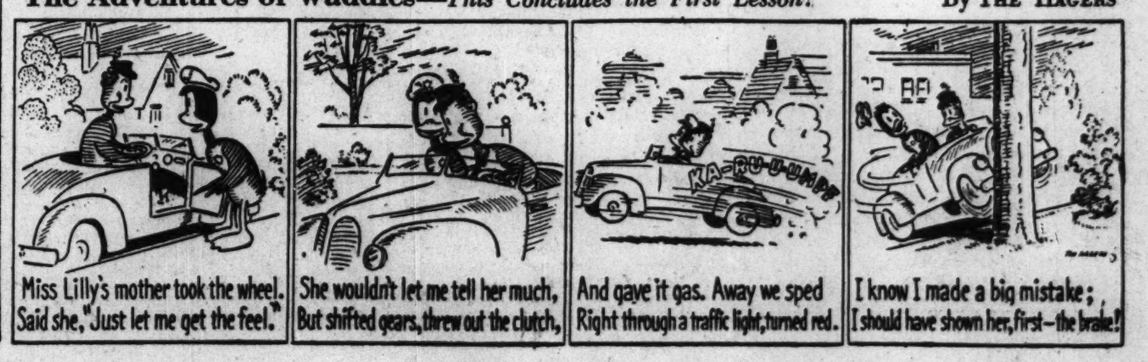
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Help From T. W.*

By RODGERS

As I scooted up the street after Sponge T.W. barked "Hey, where are you going?"
"I don't know, I'm just following Sponge. Buzzy is in some kind of a mix up." I told him.
"In that case I'll tag along" he said
And did—
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*This Concludes the First Lesson!*

By THE HAGERS


Miss Lilly's mother took the wheel. Said she, "Just let me get the feel."
She wouldn't let me tell her much, But shifted gears, threw out the clutch,
KA-PU-U-UMP!
And gave it gas. Away we sped Right through a traffic light, turned red.
I know I made a big mistake; I should have shown her, first—the brake!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Taxes: Fleece or Hide?

Near the end of the first day of hearings by the House Ways and Means Committee on the revenue bill for 1944, Representative Knutson of Minnesota held aloft the statement containing Secretary Morgenthau's excellent plea for $10,500,000,000 in additional taxes and jestingly inquired: "How much of this is for politics and how much for revenue?"

A few smiles were his answer, yet Mr. Knutson had trenchantly analyzed a good part of a long day's parade of complicated tax proposals. Mr. Morgenthau, wryly remarking that the last he heard he had the President's full support, outlined steps by which the Administration would like to boost the Federal tax collection from the present $41,500,000,000 to a prospective $52,-109,000,000.

But probably not even the Treasury expects such a goal to be fully attained. Congress, seldom over-eager to impose heavier taxes, this year faces what appears on the surface to be an improved anti-inflation situation. The people are leaving good portions of their earnings in savings and are over-subscribing the tremendous war loans. Next year is election year, which makes this one a poor one for new taxes.

The Treasury has made a manful effort to answer the public and congressional clamor for simplified returns. Among the most laudable proposals is the repeal of the Victory Tax. This was never a wisely imposed tax. It has some of the iniquitous features of a gross-income tax in that it provides far too few exceptions and exemptions, and in practical working it complicates the tax returns by making most people subject to two different income taxes at varying rates, and which have to be computed separately.

The Victory Tax, it is true, reached about 9,000,000 persons who would not be reached under the Treasury's new plan. The new plan would cause those in the $3,000-to-$5,000-and-over-brackets to assume the Victory Tax burden previously borne by those in the very low brackets.

If it ended there, it might be one thing, but in addition to assuming the Victory Tax this group is to be loaded with lower exemptions, higher rates, and the 12½ per cent carry over of unpaid 1942 taxes. The question Congress must debate is whether this vast group—four-fifths of American families have incomes less than $5,000—can stand the taxes the Treasury proposes.

The answer is that some families can and some can't. Some have greatly increased war earnings, others have reduced buying power. Unless some selective method can be found—such as the excess-profits tax on individuals which the Treasury insists is administratively impractical—the general tax rate must be uniformly scaled to accommodate and protect those least able to pay. This approach promises the least in the fight against inflation, and certainly not the maximum in revenues. But since this is the method that both Congress and the Treasury appear at this writing to prefer, the only difference that has to be reconciled is the depth of the bite. The Treasury at least has boldly advocated a deep one.

But Chairman Doughton of the Ways and Means Committee sagely observes, "You can shear a sheep many times, but you can take his hide only once."

Inspiration on the Air

Mail from listeners—in uniform and out—requesting hymns on the radio has doubled since prewar days, say orchestra and program conductors, and there is obvious reason. For the boys in the service the hymns bring back the group around the little old reed organ in the parlor, the things that Mother used to sing while going about her work, the young folks meetings on a mid-week or Sunday evening. For those at home, they bring strength and encouragement and comfort.

Fred Waring, who plays each evening a hymn selected by a group of service men or women, learns from his fan mail that they are a rich and happy memory for thousands of lads—and for girls in uniform herded into crowded quarters in cities far from home. Franklyn MacCormack of NBC's "Hymns of All Churches" program says "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" is as popular with the fighting men today as it may have been with the G. A. R. Raymond Paige, conductor of the "Salute to Youth" orchestra, finds that young people generally are evincing renewed interest in sacred music.

Hymns are primarily songs of praise—praise of God. As they declare God's goodness, His omnipotence, His love for His creatures, and His infinite care, they become expressions of gratitude, of confidence, of comfort in distress. Consequently, they set up in human consciousness a firmer faith and enlarged understanding of God's relationships to His children, a stronger reliance upon a power above and beyond mere mortal effort. Already hundreds of men in the service have had proof of protection afforded by this mental armor. By all means let us have more hymns.

The Chinese Exclusion Act

Introduction in the U. S. Senate of a companion bill to a measure previously introduced in the House, providing for repeal of the Chinese exclusion laws and allotment of an annual immigration quota to the Chinese, raises hopes of decisive action on legislation which is long overdue. Reports that the Roosevelt Administration will press for repeal indicate increased possibility of passage.

Few Americans, fully appreciative of China's well earned place as one of the Big Four—the one who in number of years has contained our common enemy the longest—can be satisfied with the amount of aid the United States has been able to extend to her. Transportation difficulties still make it impossible to get more than a minimum of aid to this ally, but removal of the stigma placed upon her nationals by repeal of an outmoded, unjust exclusion law, can go far toward expressing something of the debt to and admiration for the Chinese people.

Under the quota system, a maximum of 105 Chinese persons a year would be permitted to enter the United States—surely no serious threat to American labor with its millions. Yet the fears of labor were largely instrumental in bringing about the exclusion more than fifty years ago, and are still operative in balking revision.

Americans are fighting, among other things, for the abolition of race prejudice. Here is an opportunity to prove they mean it.

"According to Value"

It has been reported that the Badoglio regime is to be treated by the Allies "according to the value" of its aid. We trust the people of Britain and America will participate in the continuing process of assessing that value and will have as wholesome a voice as they did in revising some of the military estimates of aid from reactionary French leaders in North Africa.

To the newspapers, if one is to judge by his first interview with Allied correspondents, Marshal Badoglio is worth his weight in gold. His account of the fall of Mussolini is one of the most interesting stories of the war. The picture of the fallen Duce thanking the Marshal for placing him in protective custody is not hurt by his return to bombast since the Germans recaptured him. Nor does the anti-clerical tone of puppet Mussolini's regime discredit the story that he said he wanted to give his life to the church.

But pleasant or even sensational tales have an ephemeral value. They do not help to get the Germans out of Italy. Nor do they really cover up the fact that the Badoglio regime has delivered very little to the Allies. Unless all our information is wrong, it was the Italian people who really repudiated Fascism after the King and the Marshal had served it for so many years. The Badoglio Government was not even able to prevent the Germans' disarming the bulk of the Italian Army. If it claims that it kept the Army from fighting the Allies, one must ask why it did not fight the Germans.

What the Allies have in Italy today is more the result of their own military success than it is a gift from Badoglio. Any assets the King or the Marshal can now offer the Allies are likely to be overbalanced by liabilities. The Italian people will do nothing against the Germans for the House of Savoy that they would not do anyway, and many of them would like to get rid of the Monarchy. And certainly the Marshal who commanded the Italian attack on Ethiopia and Greece can be no asset politically to Britain and America. Indeed, on balance the King and Badoglio now come close to representing political minus signs. Their strict military value—if they can control the parts of the Army and Navy that escaped—can reasonably be judged by Allied military leaders. But the British and American people are more apt to make just estimates of their political worth.

Many of Us Are Finding Meat Tough These Days

Our Readers Say—

Hoarding in Civil Service

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to the critical manpower shortage, I feel very keenly in my own situation. I am a Civil Service employee, have been with my present connection for eight years, and yet a year ago I was ready to leave it and offer my services where they might do more good. I filled out the necessary transfer form and sent it to the Civil Service office. After a long time I got notice that my transfer application was being voided as being "contrary to the directives of the War Manpower Commission." Thus I was stopped from any move my conscience might direct. I want most desperately to help my country, but the situation seems a vicious circle:

It seems my position is deemed necessary, as our office has what is called a "priority rating" of either 1 or 2, which places it in the list of necessary activities. It is a law enforcement agency. But at present our normal activity is curtailed by reason of the war and we are doing some other work as a sort of stop-gap. Yet the part that seems so vicious to me is this: the working force is being kept intact just as in the days when work was abundant and necessary; the heads of departments are still holding their high-paid jobs and the down-the-line workers are kept working at very little.

Added to this condition is the fact that recently they increased our hours to 48 a week so we could get the increased pay. Increased hours have not increased our work, so that I find myself many times with little work to do; yet I must be at my desk, to draw my pay. It seems like hypocrisy to me. I question daily: why is this condition tolerated? Why do not the heads of departments come out frankly and either loan their employees for the duration or give them some sort of military furlough so they can help in war industry?

I am concerned because of my own conscience and more so for the fact that this situation is repeated many times over in Government service, where persons have nothing to do but "mark time till quitting."

At one time I had a talk with my superior officer and instead of welcoming the suggestion that I go into private industry he seemed cold and antagonistic. He seemed to take it as a personal affront. I can't understand why these big-salaried men allow such a condition, unless it be merely to protect their own jobs. They seem to have fear of losing them.

I am strongly in favor, at the present time, of granting pseudo-military furlough to all those who are not really needed. That would certainly include a lot of supervisors, assistant supervisors, chief clerks, and the like, also those clerks who are very slow. As an alternative, I would suggest many open conferences with heads of departments, so that each could come out in the open and declare who was not necessary in the actual prosecution of the work. CONCERNED

"Tongueless Liars"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letters on "clock-setter-aheaders" recalls an article in The Atlantic Monthly some years ago, entitled "Tongueless Liars." The set-ahead clock was the offender. The author seemed to think we must avoid such mental quirks, and set the clock right instead of wrong. Mrs. C. M. T.

Saginaw, Mich.

Louis Not Alexander

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was sorry when I read in a Boston newspaper the false statement that Alexander Agassiz was the founder of the Agassiz Museum at Harvard University, but surprised when I read it in The Christian Science Monitor which is celebrated for its accuracy. The real founder was Louis Agassiz, father of Alexander and grandfather of Maximilian.

Brookline, Mass. R. WILLIAMS

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Rural Pattern Forecast

The Wide Horizon

By Haydn S. Pearson

When the war is over, American agriculture may shift from a "manufacturing" type to what we may call a true subsistence type. The word "subsistence" has come to have an unfavorable connotation in recent years; but, in essence, subsistence farming represents the best form of agriculture devised in many generations of practice and study.

For our purposes and without over-simplifying the problem we can define it as a form of farming in which a large share of the food for family and livestock is produced on the farm, plus one or more crops or products for a cash income.

Since 1900 there has been confusion in farm leadership. Different schools of thought have advocated different types of farming. From 1910 to 1930 the most general practice was to regard farming on the same basis as a factory—or as near to it as possible. Production was based largeiy on shipped-in supplies. Hundreds of thousands of dairymen, beef and hog raisers, poultrymen, vegetable growers and fruit growers bought raw products and shipped off a "manufactured" product. Then with check book or cash bought back the food supplies needed. The writer vividly recalls an experience in 1922 when a high-pressure farm organization leader said in effect to a group of farmers, "Make your farm a specialty business. Concentrate on one product. If you're selling milk, buy hay and grain. Don't raise your heifer replacements. Put all your emphasis on milk. You're running a factory."

* * *

It seems to many observers that the pendulum has reached the end of its swing. For a year or two after the war is won there will be an eager world-wide market. Then the pattern already forming will accelerate. What are signs of this pattern? There are three points that deserve mention:

First, the news that authorities are granting more steel for food lockers is a revelatory item. There are perhaps some 5,000 of these in the United States. Each freezing plant serves a sizable community. When the number climbs to 50,000 it will mean we are on the road to true subsistence farming. Families will raise their own meats, fruits, and vegetables. We are swinging back to the solid philosophy and sound practice of farm families getting their food from the farms.

Second, commercial quick freezing and dehydration will rearrange existing farm patterns and change certain specialty farming areas. If commercial plants are widely located, it means that each can economically serve an area around itself, but a plant in the Far West will not be able to compete, for example, with one in New Jersey. The quick-freezing food business will offer a chance for cash crops to many farmers. There is some doubt about a widespread growth of dehydration; most farm economists have no doubts about a tremendous increase in the use of frozen foods.

Third, diversification will be forced on many of the nation's 6,100,000 farmers. If we agree that true subsistence farming implies one or more sources of cash income as well as raising food for home use, then this point is vital.

* * *

The writer sees the pattern of farming changing because of improved transportation. One example will illustrate. At present tens of thousands of farmers in the Northeast produce whole milk for urban markets. The Northeast's physical facilities are far below the natural advantages of the Middle West and Northern Central States. The Northeastern farmer can well produce the dairy products and meats his family needs; he can change to other lines of cash income and let the farmers who are best fitted produce the dairy products for the urban areas. Fast express-freights can deliver milk, cream, and butter to the Eastern seaboard.

The pattern which was spinning before the war began will resume its growth after victory. Many believe we shall have a stronger, more wholesome rural economy because of it.

The Taxation Opéra Bouffe

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

There is a lighter side to the annual presentation of the Administration's tax bill that goes beyond the fact that the dignified Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, is eating raisins as the hearings proceed. Why is he eating raisins? Because he has been up most of the night before preparing these tables, exhibits, and reports. Randolph Paul, the Treasury counsel, beside him, is eating raisins, too. This is their breakfast, it develops.

There is a laugh when a Congressman asks the Secretary if the new program is approved by the President. "Well, it was—up to 7 o'clock last night," Mr. Morgenthau responds.

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer presents his budget to the Commons, it is a very solemn occasion, indeed. Because people know that when he says tax this, his order will be obeyed. How different that is in Congress.

Mr. Morgenthau has presented his budget, as he did yesterday, but here we know that this is the preliminary procedure for tearing the whole thing apart again. The Ways and Means Committee will tear it apart first, then the whole House. After that it will go to the Senate Finance Committee which will tear it apart all over again, followed by the whole Senate. Finally, conferees of the House and Senate will get together and agree to tear apart all the earlier drafts. The process will take months. Mr. Morgenthau knows very well that his sketch here will be hardly recognizable when it emerges. That is one of the things that gives a queer, light-hearted unreality to the whole performance in the ornate committee room.

The committee sits up behind, at one end of the room, like so many judges. There are about 30 of them. Mr. Morgenthau sits down in the well below—eating raisins. There is a big glass jug of water beside him, and three separate stacks of paper drinking cups. I counted 32 when I went over and examined it. Mr. Paul sits on the Secretary's right, and Roy Blough, the Director of Tax Research, on his left.

Over at the other side of Morgenthau sits a table entirely surrounded by tax experts. There are nine of them, all ready to burst forth with tax information at the drop of a hat. There is an indefinable similarity about them, like chartered accountants; they are dull, dry, exact young men, given to sucking metallic pencils and carrying concertina brief-cases.

There is an irrepressible feeling that somehow this could all be turned into a good comic opera. That chorus of experts might rise, for example, advance to the center of the stage, and holding their brief-cases in hand exclaim to the audience that

> "As national income waxes,
> We impose their little taxes;
> We are here to guard the Nation
> From the danger of inflation"

or something of that sort.

Between them and the audience, that fills the big chamber and must number two or three hundred people, eager to hear what Mr. Morgenthau has to offer, there is a long row of newspapermen. In fact, the conjoined tables that hold the reporters' papers run right across the center of the great room, and reporters sit on each side of it. These reporters are inundated with "exhibits"; almost every minute a group of clerks scurry out with some new document, and one finds them gradually accumulating, layer on layer, like quiet New Hampshire snowfalls.

Inflation is a solemn enough matter, to be sure, and the danger of it was never greater than today. Yet when the audience and the witnesses and the committee themselves know that they are going to wait only a few days after Mr. Morgenthau's tax recommendations to tear them all up and start over again, it is hard to take this particular procedure too seriously.

This is particularly true of the novelty Mr. Morgenthau has brought in this time—tax refunds after the war is over. The committee looks at them with deepest suspicion. This committee is not given to novelties. And as a final touch I notice at the end of a long table the "postwar credit" that would be given under the new scheme to a man with an income of $5,000,000. Under the proposed new tax, he would pay the Treasury $4,786,-570. But he would have one solace. He would get back $250 of this, after the war ended.

Do We Know the Facts About the War?

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts returned from a tour of the battlefronts the other day to say, among other things, that U. S. troops are dissatisfied with the picture of the war presented to the folks at home by press, magazines, and radio. The newspaper advisory committee to the Office of War Information meeting in Washington last week sharply criticized the curbs on information applied by the armed services. Editor and Publisher, trade paper of the business, prints this week a symposium of representative Washington correspondents, all of whom agree in essence with Roscoe Drummond, chief of this newspaper's bureau, that "there is a greater danger today of an under-informed democracy than an over-informed enemy."

It is, of course, obvious to all that even the American people are not getting a full and accurate picture of the war. Three causes may be mentioned: military security, which legitimately prevents publication of much information because it would help the enemy; policies which mis-channel or mis-apply information; weaknesses of press and radio.

In the field of military security, the officer—especially the lower-ranking man whose job may be at stake—will naturally lean always toward suppression whenever he is in doubt. It is his duty to do so. But it is also the duty of somebody, presumably a civilian official like Elmer Davis, head of OWI, to determine what the public has a right to know—to weigh the balance between an informed enemy or an ignorant or misled democracy.

Today in Washington, most of the weight is exerted by the military. Civilian officials have not been able to sway decisions in many cases of crucial information. Constant pressure is necessary on behalf of the public.

On behalf of the military men, two more points must be made: that high officers have been extraordinarily helpful in discussing the war's background with representatives of the press, and that often the reasons for suppression are convincing when understood. It would be most beneficial if the services could let the public be told, more frequently, *why* certain news has been kept back.

The second factor distorting our picture of the war is that of deliberate political or "psychological" policy. For over a year, it was held by the Administration in Washington—or by somebody who held the last word—that the American people could not "take" the news of casualties. The story of Pearl Harbor was held back not only because it was hoped the Japanese might not know all, but because the American public reaction was feared. Grim pictures of American soldiers and sailors were released only recently.

The public suspects it is being tricked, I believe, more than such actual manipulation warrants. I have been asked many times by laymen if certain information was withheld, or released, because of its effect on bond sales or other pertinent developments. Undoubtedly, there has been some correlation between news releases and external factors which should have nothing to do with the case, but in my observation the public suspicion outweighs the dubious gains sought.

The shortcomings of newspapers, magazines, and radio should not be left out. Soldiers complain of the glossy, artificial character of much advertising which refers to them. Advertising agencies ought to know better. Newspapers frequently play news bulletins out of perspective. Banner headlines are a terrible competitive problem. They tend either to make the news too good or too bad—generally too good.

High-pressure sports-reporting prose as applied to the battlefield is not always realistic. Our troops do not always "slash," "knife," "crush" the enemy. Our planes do not invariably "wreck," "blitz," or "batter" their objectives. Every single town is not an "important rail junction" or a "vital port."

Our news editors do not always play up the grim story of fighting in the New Guinea jungle with all its terrible difficulties, but rather they emphasize the victories there. Every story of a naval battle or a convoy under sub attack does not tell the horror and menace of that experience. We have our technical problems, just as the military men.

The public needs to know. Fighting men, politicians, and newspapers must rise above their occupational limitations, if they are going to hold their heads high ten years hence and say, "We fought a democratic war."

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